The Columbian.

VOL 27. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892. NO. 38

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One of the largest plants of the variety known as Elephant's ear, is in the yard of Mr. A. G. Briggs. It has had leaves on it measuring 59 inches in length.

BLOOM 9, BERWICK 0.

MR. EDITOR:—

I would like to give you an account of the base ball game played in Berwick on Saturday, between the team from that place, and the Bloomsburg team, in justice to the Bloomsburg team, as Berwick claimed the game, and upon what grounds I am at a loss to know.

There was a contract between the two teams, not to play professional players, on either side, and of course the Bloom managers did not for a minute think that the Berwick manager would go back upon it, but when we arrived on the grounds we found that they had two, Heffner and Coyle of the Shenandoah team. As we were very anxious to play the game we said nothing about it.

We made no secret of our being unable to put our strongest team against Berwick so told them that we would have to get outside help, and they agreed to allow us two or three men.

We took Heist, Shoulder and Patchen, who work for the Demorest M'f'g. Co., of Williamsport, and play with that team, with us. Patchen was not quite ready when 3:30 was reached, so we wanted to wait until he would be ready, but the umpire said that he could take his place on the team when he got ready, so in order not to delay the game we started to play. When he (Patchen) was ready, Mr. Watts, the manager of the Berwick team would not allow us to play him. We did not say anything, but continued play, as we wanted to play the game out

In the first inning the umpire gave Berwick a run when Young had thrown him out square and fair at the plate, by fully a foot, but as the umpire was from Berwick he, of course, would not allow it.

Bloomsburg scored five runs up to the fifth inning, and Berwick two. In the beginning of the sixth Chamberlin hit to Young at short stop, and in order not to be thrown out at first base threw his hat in front of our first baseman to make him miss the ball, which he did. That seemed to help them (Berwick) and they got three men on bases. Heist then made an over throw to third, and when Ent went for the ball, the crowd would not let him through to hunt the ball until all the men had scored.

The next inning one of Bloomsburg's players was taken sick, and of course they substituted Patchen, and right here is where Berwick kicked. The umpire called play, and as the Berwick nine did not take the field, or rather their position at the bat, in one minute, and Heist threw three balls over the plate the game was ours; but as the umpire was not umpiring the game according to base ball rules, but according to what Mr. Watts said, his decision was that he guessed that the game should stand as it was. Who ever heard of such a decision as that? If he knows any base ball rules he knows that when one club refuses to play after the umpire calls play, and do not take their positions either at the bat, or in the field in one minute after the umpire has called play, that the game goes to the other side. As regards the substituting of another player, he also knows that a club has a right to substitute a player along any stage of the game at all, that they want to, and it is not necessary to give any reason as long as the player is on the field and in uniform, which our player was. Yet in spite of all these rules the umpire gives the ridiculous decision of "Well, we will let the score stand as it is." Now if any fair minded person can see or show us how Berwick claims the game we are all very willing to listen, but upon the rules of base ball we claim the game by a score of nine to nothing, and also the championship of Columbia County.

ONE OF THE CLUB.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

For some time past the hoodlums have reigned supreme at the Opera House. Whistling, cat calls, stamping and general pandemonium has prevailed so often that many people have stayed away from entertainments which they would otherwise have attended but for the disorder in the gallery and in the front row among the boys. Manager Dentler has determined that this shall cease, and accordingly notices have been posted in the Opera House that any disorderly persons will be removed by policemen. If this is enforced it will add greatly to the size and comfort of the audiences. If those who have been creating the disturbances think that it will not be enforced, they have only to try the experiment again in order to find out their mistake. Since the notices were posted the best of order has prevailed at every performance.

BENTON.

It has been several years since we caught a view of Benton, and we must say that it enlarged handsomely since we last saw it. Benton is destined to be one of the brightest towns of Columbia county, encompassed about with a fine agricultural country while the Fishingcreek streams through it embroidered with living green. Riding from Forks one cannot fail to be impressed with the beautiful and romantic scenery that pervades the valley and the stream and the surrounding hills. Another thing to be observed the streams that pervade this valley are right nicely freighted with black bass, sun fish, catfish, eels and white chubs. This section is one of the best within the confines of the old "Keystone State, and its further developments will be appreciated in the course of time.

One of the first parties we met is our old friend merchant John McHenry, who is still engaged in selling goods, and the longer he lives the younger he grows, which is quite an anomaly with the human family. John can still catch fish without spectacles.

J. B. McHenry is still running a first class hotel. He has been the old stand by as hotel proprietor for years, and well adapted to the business—always the gentleman to make you quite at home; his brands are the best and his table the best the market affords; is running a fine livery, stables in connection with the hotel.

G. L. and C. B. McHenry are running a fine large mercantile establishment in their new building. They have a fine line of goods.

Dr. Edwards is full of his medical profession.

Rohr McHenry & Son are doing a flourishing business in the distillery line, just outside of Benton. His son John is running the establishment. It is producing some of the finest liquors the market affords, recognized in all our large markets.

We met Mr. C. F. Mann who is agent at Benton depot of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R.; is doing finely.

W. M. Kline is identified with the McHenry house and proposes to go into the livery stable business shortly.

A. W. McHenry is running a fine establishment in the shape of meat at Benton, and doing a flourishing busisess.

In our travels at Benton we met C. W. Fidler, who is prospering in the boot and shoe building business; has been engaged in this line for years. We were glad to learn that he is prospering. He has built up a large trade.

Among our pleasant acquaintances at Benton we met Dr. C. S. O'Brien, who is largely engaged in the practice of medicine there; many of our Berwick people will remember him as teacher at Berwick about 6 yrs. ago. The Doctor was a studant of the University of Michigan, Ann Harbor and graduated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Prof. Harkins we met former teacher at Bloom and Orangeville. He is practicing law at Benton, and will teach.

Benton can boast of a sprightly paper, one of the best in the state.

You will alway find Marbin Mc Henry on hand, an accommodating young gentleman, at the Drug store.

M. L. Drake runs the corner hotel. This is one of the best kept houses in

C. D. Carpenter is the flourishing landlord of one of the 3 hotels of Benton; is popular in the community and is doing a lively business. He has the finest specimen of a black squirrel in the state, and thinks more of it than he does of his 7 children.

Among the grand improvements of Benton is the new mercantile establishment of C. L. Belles on cor. of West and Third streets. He is a young man of Columbia Co, and enters into the mercantile business with the finest prospects of success. His mercantile building is one of the best along the Fishingcreek or the state.

VANDERSLICE-HARTMAN.

On Thursday morning of last week, at the M. E. church, Bloomsburg, Mr. Robert Vanderslice was married to Miss Effie Lenora, daughter of Mr. Fred B. Hartman, in the presence of a number of invited guests. Rev. W. G. Ferguson performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids were Miss Carrie E. Schertzinger of Mahony City, and Miss Annie Elliot of this town. The groom's attendants were Frank Eyer and Robert Runyon, and the ushers were Edward Searles and Edward Ent. Mrs. Fred Holmes presided at the organ. The church was finely decorated with flowers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, and at 10:57 the bride and groom started on a tour embracing numerous points of interest. The presents were very handsome.

MILLVILLE.

Edwin John has been on the sick list for a few days.

N. S. Dutt moved last week into Joseph Heacock's new double brick on Main street.

John German of Lightstreet spent last Sunday in town at his brothers'.

John Christian has quite an assortment of ladies' coats.

Miss Darlington of Philadelphia is the guest of Julia Eves.

F. W. Heller has sold his trotter Ned Lambert and has bought a fine grey mare for his livery.

The show that was booked for this place this week failed to put in an appearance.

Robert Seybert's baby has been very sick for some time but chances are now favorable for its recovery.

F. W. Heller has put down a six foot pavement along his property on State street.

Prof. Raubitscheck of Philadelphia, spent the 12th, 13th and 14th at O. E. Little's Jewelry shop examining eyes and fitting glasses.

Joseph Wilson, wife and baby and Ralph Eves of Iowa arrived on the noon train last Tuesday. Ralph has been sick for nearly a year and is yet scarcely able to walk without crutches.

Wm. Williams who has been carrying the mail from here to Pine Summit has hired with Charlie Brink to drive the Bakery wagon, John Kingston taking his place on the mail route.

Dr. H. S. Christian and Miss Julia Eves were married at the home of the bride's parents Thursday the 15th at eleven o'clock by Friends Ceremony, quite a number of guests were present, and numerous valuable presents were given.

For Cleveland and Stevenson.

THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC CLUB IN NORTHERN COLUMBIA.

The first democratic club in the northern part of the county was organized last Saturday evening, in McHenry's Hall, Benton. The meeting was called to order by County Chairman J. H. Mercer, in a few well chosen words, outlining the work of the campaign. Jno. J. McHenry was made chairman of the meeting and Prof. J. F. Harkins, secretary. Vice Presidents, Alex. Knouse, J. W. Perry, A. W. Kile, Daniel McHenry, Louis Creveling, J. P. Hill and B. F. Fritz.

The first address was given by Fred Ikeler Esq., who presented the issues in a very pleasing and effective style. He was followed by Hon. E. M. Tewksbury, in his usual forcible manner of argument. Wm. Chrisman Esq., closed the meeting in a short but earnest address.

Prothonotary G. M. Quick and Jno. Q. Barkley of Bloomsburg were also in attendance at the meeting.

Immediately after the close of the meeting, a democratic club was organized with the name of "Central Democratic Club of Northern Columbia County". John G. McHenry was made president of the club and Prof J. F. Harkins, secretary.

Public Schools.

The Bloomsburg Public Schools opened Monday with the largest attendance ever known, being 100 more than a year ago. They were distributed as follows: High School No. 1, 3 teachers—37 boys, 46 girls; No. 2, 1 teacher—23 boys, 26 girls; No. 3, 1 teacher—19 boys, 21 girls; No. 4, 1 teacher—20 boys, 26 girls; total 218. Third Street, No. 1, 2 teachers—36 boys, 63 girls; No. 2, 1 teacher—31 boys, 20 girls; No. 3, 1 teacher—21 boys, 25 girls; No. 4, 2 teachers—35 boys, 44 girls; Total 275. Fifth street, No. 1, 1 teacher—32 boys, 30 girls; No. 2, 2 teachers—30 boys, 35 girls; No. 3, 1 teacher—30 boys, 31 girls; No. 4, 2 teachers—54 boys, 44 girls; total 285. Making a grand total of 368 boys and 411 girls or 779 entire attendance. Room No. 1 and No. 2 are overcrowded, which can be relieved when the Fifth street building is entirely completed.

Last Tuesday morning Charles Sutliff by his Attorney William Chrisman withdrew his petition for divorce, upon the appearance of his wife to contest the case. Mrs. Sutliff filed a lengthy denial of all the charges contained in the libel and at the same time presented a petition asking for temporary alimony and counsel fees &c. The husband left the county upon learning of his wife's arrival last Tuesday morning and the sheriff being unable to find him no alimony was secured.

Mrs. Sutliff returned to her home in Jersey City Thursday afternoon elated over her victory.

PERSONAL.

E. R. Drinker is on the sick list.

Mr. Buckalew came down from the mountain on Monday.

Mrs. H. A. M'Killip is visiting relatives in Bethlehem.

Mrs. W. R. Tubbs who has been seriously ill, is reported to be slightly better.

Mr. C. E. S. Rasay of Watertown, N. Y. was the guest of Samuel H. Harman over Sunday.

Captain Gable, deputy revenue collector for this district, was in town on Monday on official business.

Alfred McHenry, the Benton merchant, went to Philadelphia on Monday to buy new goods.

Misses Beth and Maud Runyon have gone to Newark, N. J. to spend several weeks with relatives.

Miss Nellie Ent has returned from Dagus Mines, where she spent a portion of the summer with her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell of Towanda returned home on Wednesday after spending several days with their relatives here.

F. R. McKelvy expects to move his family to Tamaqua soon, having resigned his position on the B. & S. and accepted one on the Reading.

Mrs. Merrich of Shippensburg, Franklin county, is the guest of Mrs. John Hussler. She will remain with her for some time.

F. M. Girton of Plymouth visited his brother J. L. Girton several days last week. He formerly resided here, and has lots of friends.

David Cotner of Montour was in town on Monday. He is still suffering from the effects of falling off a wagon during harvest and his right arm is quite lame.

Guy Rawlings who has been employed at the jewelry trade at Cape May, during the summer season, returned home Monday. He will remain in Bloomsburg but a short time.

C. F. McAfee, employed on the upper division of the B. & S. R. R. has been coming down daily to work in the shop at the yard for the past week or more. He is a good hand.

Conrad Kramer of Jerseytown made a flying visit to the county seat, Wednesday. He is one of the active business men of the county, and only remains in the county seat long enough to transact the business.

Lafayette Keeler, one of Benton township's enthusiastic democrats was in town last Friday. He says the democrats are aroused in the northern section of the county, and will poll the full party vote.

Ira Dietterich and wife of Crawford, Nebraska are visiting friends in this section. Mr. Dietterich is a graduate of the Normal School, and was raised at Berwick. His wife was Miss Blanch Edgar, daughter of Mrs. I Hagenbuch.

Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Thomas Brown, died at her home on Fourth street, Monday evening. Her daughter Mrs. Issaac G. Irvin, had an attack of typhoid fever at Chicago during the summer, and the mother went out to attend her during the sickness When the daughter recovered, all three returned home, and Mrs. Brown was soon confined to her bed, with symptoms of typhoid fever; she lingered long, but was not able to regain strength. She was about 48 years of age, and leaves a husband and two daughters to mourn her death. Services were held in the Evangelical church Wednesday afternoon. Interment in Rosemont Cemetery.

County Commissioners should exercise great care in the selection of rooms for holding the election under the Baker Ballot Law. The Commissioners appointed to select a form of booth recommend that rooms shall contain at least 225 square feet. They ought to be more than 15 feet in length, and the law distinctly says: "The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot box nor the voting booths shall be hidden from view of those just outside the guard rail" For failure of duty to comply with the requirments of the law there is a penalty fixed of $1000 or imprisonment for not more than year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

A Greensburg lady has discovered a sure way of getting rid of roaches. It kills them all in a few nights and does not merely drive them to some other part of the house. She takes common molasses, she used New Orleans, and mixed good paris green thoroughly with it, then placed the mixture on the bottom of plates turned upside down. The result was hundreds of dead roaches lying around the bait until the last one had become a victim.

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HOOKED BY A COW.

Last Friday noon Mr. L. B. Stiles of Benton turned a cow with a young calf loose in the front yard. Their home is on the hill at the end of the the bridge in the Good place. Mrs. Stiles attempted to approach the calf, when the cow turned on her and hooked her through the right groin and threw her about ten feet. The bowels protruded from the wound. Drs. Patterson and Edwards were called in and dressed the wound. When last heard from Mrs. Stiles was comfortable, and likely to recover.

One of the largest plants of the variety known as Elephant's ear, is in the yard of Mr. A. G. Briggs. It has had leaves on it measuring 59 inches in length.

BLOOM 9, BERWICK 0.

MR. EDITOR:—

I would like to give you an account of the base ball game played in Berwick on Saturday, between the team from that place, and the Bloomsburg team, in justice to the Bloomsburg team, as Berwick claimed the game, and upon what grounds I am at a loss to know.

There was a contract between the two teams, not to play professional players, on either side, and of course the Bloom managers did not for a minute think that the Berwick manager would go back upon it, but when we arrived on the grounds we found that they had two, Heffner and Coyle of the Shenandoah team. As we were very anxious to play the game we said nothing about it.

We made no secret of our being unable to put our strongest team against Berwick so told them that we would have to get outside help, and they agreed to allow us two or three men.

We took Heist, Shoulder and Patchen, who work for the Demorest M'f'g. Co., of Williamsport, and play with that team, with us. Patchen was not quite ready when 3:30 was reached, so we wanted to wait until he would be ready, but the umpire said that he could take his place on the team when he got ready, so in order not to delay the game we started to play. When he (Patchen) was ready, Mr. Watts, the manager of the Berwick team would not allow us to play him. We did not say anything, but continued play, as we wanted to play the game out

In the first inning the umpire gave Berwick a run when Young had thrown him out square and fair at the plate, by fully a foot, but as the umpire was from Berwick he, of course, would not allow it.

Bloomsburg scored five runs up to the fifth inning, and Berwick two. In the beginning of the sixth Chamberlin hit to Young at short stop, and in order not to be thrown out at first base threw his hat in front of our first baseman to make him miss the ball, which he did. That seemed to help them (Berwick) and they got three men on bases. Heist then made an over throw to third, and when Ent went for the ball, the crowd would not let him through to hunt the ball until all the men had scored.

The next inning one of Bloomsburg's players was taken sick, and of course they substituted Patchen, and right here is where Berwick kicked. The umpire called play, and as the Berwick nine did not take the field, or rather their position at the bat, in one minute, and Heist threw three balls over the plate the game was ours; but as the umpire was not umpiring the game according to base ball rules, but according to what Mr. Watts said, his decision was that he guessed that the game should stand as it was. Who ever heard of such a decision as that? If he knows any base ball rules he knows that when one club refuses to play after the umpire calls play, and do not take their positions either at the bat, or in the field in one minute after the umpire has called play, that the game goes to the other side. As regards the substituting of another player, he also knows that a club has a right to substitute a player along any stage of the game at all, that they want to, and it is not necessary to give any reason as long as the player is on the field and in uniform, which our player was. Yet in spite of all these rules the umpire gives the ridiculous decision of "Well, we will let the score stand as it is." Now if any fair minded person can see or show us how Berwick claims the game we are all very willing to listen, but upon the rules of base ball we claim the game by a score of nine to nothing, and also the championship of Columbia County.

ONE OF THE CLUB.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

For some time past the hoodlums have reigned supreme at the Opera House. Whistling, cat calls, stamping and general pandemonium has prevailed so often that many people have stayed away from entertainments which they would otherwise have attended but for the disorder in the gallery and in the front row among the boys. Manager Dentler has determined that this shall cease, and accordingly notices have been posted in the Opera House that any disorderly persons will be removed by policemen. If this is enforced it will add greatly to the size and comfort of the audiences. If those who have been creating the disturbances think that it will not be enforced, they have only to try the experiment again in order to find out their mistake. Since the notices were posted the best of order has prevailed at every performance.

BENTON.

It has been several years since we caught a view of Benton, and we must say that it enlarged handsomely since we last saw it. Benton is destined to be one of the brightest towns of Columbia county, encompassed about with a fine agricultural country while the Fishingcreek streams through it embroidered with living green. Riding from Forks one cannot fail to be impressed with the beautiful and romantic scenery that pervades the valley and the stream and the surrounding hills. Another thing to be observed the streams that pervade this valley are right nicely freighted with black bass, sun fish, catfish, eels and white chubs. This section is one of the best within the confines of the old "Keystone State, and its further developments will be appreciated in the course of time.

One of the first parties we met is our old friend merchant John McHenry, who is still engaged in selling goods, and the longer he lives the younger he grows, which is quite an anomaly with the human family. John can still catch fish without spectacles.

J. B. McHenry is still running a first class hotel. He has been the old stand by as hotel proprietor for years, and well adapted to the business—always the gentleman to make you quite at home; his brands are the best and his table the best the market affords; is running a fine livery, stables in connection with the hotel.

G. L. and C. B. McHenry are running a fine large mercantile establishment in their new building. They have a fine line of goods.

Dr. Edwards is full of his medical profession.

Rohr McHenry & Son are doing a flourishing business in the distillery line, just outside of Benton. His son John is running the establishment. It is producing some of the finest liquors the market affords, recognized in all our large markets.

We met Mr. C. F. Mann who is agent at Benton depot of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R.; is doing finely.

W. M. Kline is identified with the McHenry house and proposes to go into the livery stable business shortly.

A. W. McHenry is running a fine establisiment in the shape of meat at Benton, and doing a flourishing busisess.

In our travels at Benton we met C. W. Fidler, who is prospering in the boot and shoe building business; has been engaged in this line for years. We were glad to learn that he is prospering. He has built up a large trade.

Among our pleasant acquaintances at Benton we met Dr. C. S. O'Brien, who is largely engaged in the practice of medicine there; many of our Berwick people will remember him as teacher at Berwick about 6 yrs. ago. The Doctor was a studant of the University of Michigan, Ann Harbor and graduated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Prof. Harkins we met former teacher at Bloom and Orangeville. He is practicing law at Benton, and will teach.

Benton can boast of a sprightly paper, one of the best in the state.

You will alway find Marbin Mc Henry on hand, an accommodating young gentleman, at the Drug store.

M. L. Drake runs the corner hotel. This is one of the best kept houses in

C. D. Carpenter is the flourishing landlord of one of the 3 hotels of Benton; is popular in the community and is doing a lively business. He has the finest specimen of a black squirrel in the state, and thinks more of it than he does of his 7 children.

Among the grand improvements of Benton is the new mercantile establishment of C. L. Belles on cor. of West and Third streets. He is a young man of Columbia Co, and enters into the mercantile business with the finest prospects of success. His mercantile building is one of the best along the Fishingcreek or the state.

VANDERSLICE-HARTMAN.

On Thursday morning of last week, at the M. E. church, Bloomsburg, Mr. Robert Vanderslice was married to Miss Effie Lenora, daughter of Mr. Fred B. Hartman, in the presence of a number of invited guests. Rev. W. G. Ferguson performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids were Miss Carrie E. Schertzinger of Mahony City, and Miss Annie Elliot of this town. The groom's attendants were Frank Eyer and Robert Runyon, and the ushers were Edward Searles and Edward Ent. Mrs. Fred Holmes presided at the organ. The church was finely decorated with flowers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, and at 10:57 the bride and groom started on a tour embracing numerous points of interest. The presents were very handsome.

MILLVILLE.

Edwin John has been on the sick list for a few days.

N. S. Dutt moved last week into Joseph Heacock's new double brick on Main street.

John German of Lightstreet spent last Sunday in town at his brothers'.

John Christian has quite an assortment of ladies' coats.

Miss Darlington of Philadelphia is the guest of Julia Eves.

F. W. Heller has sold his trotter Ned Lambert and has bought a fine grey mare for his livery.

The show that was booked for this place this week failed to put in an appearance.

Robert Seybert's baby has been very sick for some time but chances are now favorable for its recovery.

F. W. Heller has put down a six foot pavement along his property on State street.

Prof. Raubitscheck of Philadelphia, spent the 12th, 13th and 14th at O. E. Little's Jewelry shop examining eyes and fitting glasses.

Joseph Wilson, wife and baby and Ralph Eves of Iowa arrived on the noon train last Tuesday. Ralph has been sick for nearly a year and is yet scarcely able to walk without crutches.

Wm. Williams who has been carrying the mail from here to Pine Summit has hired with Charlie Brink to drive the Bakery wagon, John Kingston taking his place on the mail route.

Dr. H. S. Christian and Miss Julia Eves were married at the home of the bride's parents Thursday the 15th at eleven o'clock by Friends Ceremony, quite a number of guests were present, and numerous valuable presents were given.

For Cleveland and Stevenson.

THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC CLUB IN NORTHERN COLUMBIA.

The first democratic club in the northern part of the county was organized last Saturday evening, in McHenry's Hall, Benton. The meeting was called to order by County Chairman J. H. Mercer, in a few well chosen words, outlining the work of the campaign. Jno. J. McHenry was made chairman of the meeting and Prof. J. F. Harkins, secretary. Vice Presidents, Alex. Knouse, J. W. Perry, A. W. Kile, Daniel McHenry, Louis Creveling, J. P. Hill and B. F. Fritz.

The first address was given by Fred Ikeler Esq., who presented the issues in a very pleasing and effective style. He was followed by Hon. E. M. Tewksbury, in his usual forcible manner of argument. Wm. Chrisman Esq., closed the meeting in a short but earnest address.

Prothonotary G. M. Quick and Jno. Q. Barkley of Bloomsburg were also in attendance at the meeting.

Immediately after the close of the meeting, a democratic club was organized with the name of "Central Democratic Club of Northern Columbia County". John G. McHenry was made president of the club and Prof J. F. Harkins, secretary.

Public Schools.

The Bloomsburg Public Schools opened Monday with the largest attendance ever known, being 100 more than a year ago. They were distributed as follows: High School No. 1, 3 teachers—37 boys, 46 girls; No. 2, 1 teacher—23 boys, 26 girls; No. 3, 1 teacher—19 boys, 21 girls; No. 4, 1 teacher—20 boys, 26 girls; total 218. Third Street, No. 1, 2 teachers—36 boys, 63 girls; No. 2, 1 teacher—31 boys, 20 girls; No. 3, 1 teacher—21 boys, 25 girls; No. 4, 2 teachers—35 boys, 44 girls; Total 275. Fifth street, No. 1, 1 teacher—32 boys, 30 girls; No. 2, 2 teachers—30 boys, 35 girls; No. 3, 1 teacher—30 boys, 31 girls; No. 4, 2 teachers—54 boys, 44 girls; total 285. Making a grand total of 368 boys and 411 girls or 779 entire attendance. Room No. 1 and No. 2 are overcrowded, which can be relieved when the Fifth street building is entirely completed.

Last Tuesday morning Charles Sutliff by his Attorney William Chrisman withdrew his petition for divorce, upon the appearance of his wife to contest the case. Mrs. Sutliff filed a lengthy denial of all the charges contained in the libel and at the same time presented a petition asking for temporary alimony and counsel fees &c. The husband left the county upon learning of his wife's arrival last Tuesday morning and the sheriff being unable to find him no alimony was secured.

Mrs. Sutliff returned to her home in Jersey City Thursday afternoon elated over her victory.

PERSONAL.

E. R. Drinker is on the sick list.

Mr. Buckalew came down from the mountain on Monday.

Mrs. H. A. M'Killip is visiting relatives in Bethlehem.

Mrs. W. R. Tubbs who has been seriously ill, is reported to be slightly better.

Mr. C. E. S. Rasay of Watertown, N. Y. was the guest of Samuel H. Harman over Sunday.

Captain Gable, deputy revenue collector for this district, was in town on Monday on official business.

Alfred McHenry, the Benton merchant, went to Philadelphia on Monday to buy new goods.

Misses Beth and Maud Runyon have gone to Newark, N. J. to spend several weeks with relatives.

Miss Nellie Ent has returned from Dagus Mines, where she spent a portion of the summer with her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell of Towanda returned home on Wednesday after spending several days with their relatives here.

F. R. McKelvy expects to move his family to Tamaqua soon, having resigned his position on the B. & S. and accepted one on the Reading.

Mrs. Merrich of Shippensburg, Franklin county, is the guest of Mrs. John Hussler. She will remain with her for some time.

F. M. Girton of Plymouth visited his brother J. L. Girton several days last week. He formerly resided here, and has lots of friends.

David Cotner of Montour was in town on Monday. He is still suffering from the effects of falling off a wagon during harvest and his right arm is quite lame.

Guy Rawlings who has been employed at the jewelry trade at Cape May, during the summer season, returned home Monday. He will remain in Bloomsburg but a short time.

C. F. McAfee, employed on the upper division of the B. & S. R. R. has been coming down daily to work in the shop at the yard for the past week or more. He is a good hand.

Conrad Kramer of Jerseytown, made a flying visit to the county seat, Wednesday. He is one of the active business men of the county, and only remains in the county seat long enough to transact the business.

Lafayette Keeler, one of Benton township's enthusiastic democrats was in town last Friday. He says the democrats are aroused in the northern section of the county, and will poll the full party vote.

Ira Dietterich and wife of Crawford, Nebraska are visiting friends in this section. Mr. Dietterich is a graduate of the Normal School, and was raised at Berwick. His wife was Miss Blanch Edgar, daughter of Mrs. I Hagenbuch.

Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Thomas Brown, died at her home on Fourth street, Monday evening. Her daughter Mrs. Issaac G. Irvin, had an attack of typhoid fever at Chicago during the summer, and the mother went out to attend her during the sickness When the daughter recovered, all three returned home, and Mrs. Brown was soon confined to her bed, with symptoms of typhoid fever; she lingered long, but was not able to regain strength. She was about 48 years of age, and leaves a husband and two daughters to mourn her death. Services were held in the Evangelical church Wednesday afternoon. Interment in Rosemont Cemetery.

County Commissioners should exercise great care in the selection of rooms for holding the election under the Baker Ballot Law. The Commissioners appointed to select a form of booth recommend that rooms shall contain at least 225 square feet. They ought to be more than 15 feet in length, and the law distinctly says: "The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot box nor the voting booths shall be hidden from view of those just outside the guard rail" For failure of duty to comply with the requirments of the law there is a penalty fixed of $1000 or imprisonment for not more than year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

A Greensburg lady has discovered a sure way of getting rid of roaches. It kills them all in a few nights and does not merely drive them to some other part of the house. She takes common molasses, she used New Orleans, and mixed good paris green thoroughly with it, then placed the mixture on the bottom of plates turned upside down. The result was hundreds of dead roaches lying around the bait until the last one had become a victim.

THE FLAG AT COLUMBIA CORNERS.

The school committee had engaged Helen Fenton to teach for the fall and winter terms at Columbia Corners with some misgivings. "We ought to have t a teacher with more determination ' energy," suggested Chairman Ross, . the committee. "Miss Fenton took an excellent examination, but she's such a mild little body I'm afraid some of the toughs up there will be too much for her." Mr. Williams, of the committee, to whom these remarks were addressed, chuckled quietly and finally drawled out: "Well, you remember Josh Billings says, 'You can't always tell how far a toad'll jump by looking at him.' Perhaps she's got more sand than you think for. Anyway she's engaged, and there ain't no use in being sorry about it now. Perhaps she'll turn out all right."

Miss Fenton's manner certainly did seem placid. She was scarcely twenty years old, and a trifle below the average in height. But if her face did not indicate it she was nevertheless a person of unusual spirit and determination. In less than a fortnight after her introduction into the school she had instituted several reforms, disciplined the unruly spirits and placed her school on a good working basis.

In the belief that her pupils would do better work and would be more tractable if they could all be brought together and become interested in a common cause, she conceived the idea of inviting their co-operation in an effort to procure a flag for the school. Into this project all the boys and girls entered with great enthusiasm. They went to work earnestly to find ninety persons who would become shareholders in the flag. The curious little "certificates of stock," which were prepared by Miss Fenton with painstaking care, sold readily. After a few days' canvass the ninetieth investor had exchanged his dime for the last certificate, of which the following is an exact copy:

THIS CERTIFICATE
entitles the holder to a
SHARE
in the patriotic influences of the
SCHOOL FLAG.

The ten cent pieces were gathered together and a splendid bunting flag of ample size was ordered. Then half a dozen of the older boys selected a straight young tree for a pole, cut it down, trimmed off the branches and in a short time the flagstaff, properly fitted with halyards, was raised.

It was decided to raise the flag on Oct. 17, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of their state into the Union. The boys and girls worked like beavers during the days that intervened to arrange a demonstration which would be a credit to Columbia Corners.

The eventful day came at last, and it seemed as though everybody in the county was on hand to see the flag raised. Cheer after cheer went up when its stars and stripes were thrown to the breeze. The band swelled the chorus with the "Star Spangled Banner." Then came the presentation, the address of acceptance and the pledge of allegiance. The closing number on the programme was the recitation of Mr. Butterworth's poem, "Raising the School House Flag," by Willie Piper, the school joining in the refrain:

Flag of the sun that glows for all,
Flag of the breeze that blows for all,
Flag of the sea that flows for all,
Flag of the school that stands for all,
Flag of the people, one and all.

But the flag and staff which had cost so much effort were not long allowed to grace the school undisturbed. One morning about a week after the raising the staff was found cut off level with the ground. One of the school windows had been forced open and the flag was gone. An impudent note in a miserable scrawl fastened to the stump of the staff bore testimony to the spirit of vandalism which had inspired the act. It closed with the words, "We'll cut down your poles and lug off your flags as fast as you hist 'em."

For the moment the young teacher was stunned. She was not only thoroughly indignant, but she felt the keenest disappointment. This latter feeling was due not so much to the loss of the flag and the destruction of the pole, but rather to the realization that there were wanton characters in that community who would disregard the national emblem. She knew that a second flag would probably share a similar fate. The school building was too far removed from the village to permit its being kept under very close guard. Nevertheless she was determined that a flag should fly over her school.

The news traveled through the village. It was on every one's tongue. The local paper, in a highly colored half column article, recounted every detail of the occurrence. The state papers noted the episode, berated the miscreants and warmly commended Miss Fenton's announced determination to raise a second flag and protect it herself.

The pupils were now thoroughly in earnest, and not many days elapsed before their accumulated savings were sufficient to buy a flag exactly like the first one.

During these days a taller and straighter tree than the first was transformed into a staff and occupied the old place of honor in front of the school. When the flag arrived it was promptly raised, and the Columbia Corners school was again shadowed by the national colors.

The local paper chronicled the fact that another flag had been raised, and indiscreetly added that the miscreants who carried off the first one would scarcely have the nerve to carry out the threat to serve other flags which might be raised over that school after a like fashion.

It was not, however, generally known that Miss Fenton was well prepared to defend the flag from molestation during school hours. Only a few were aware that a Winchester rifle was locked in her small closet in the entry. These friends knew the resolute spirit which Miss Fenton possessed, and not one doubted that, if occasion required, she would make use of it.

For over a week following the arrival of the new flag the routine of school work was unbroken. At the opening of school each morning the flag was raised, the entire school joining in a salute. At the close of the day's work it was lowered from its lofty position and given into the keeping of its stanch defender. Then occurred an incident which proved the determined little teacher equal to the emergency.

It was Friday afternoon and the school work for the week was about over. One of the boys was listlessly erasing the written exercises from the blackboard, when, chancing to glance through the window, he saw something which at once made him all attention. Two men, whom he recognized as Pete Johnson and Jack Welsh, were entering the schoolyard. They were both notorious characters and had been arrested some months before charged with having set fire to a barn. There was not sufficient evidence upon which to hold them and the sheriff had reluctantly released them.

They entered the schoolyard with a swagger, Johnson carrying in his hand an ax. The purpose of their visit flashed through the boy's mind. In an instant he was at Miss Fenton's desk. Breathlessly he told her what he had seen. The color left the teacher's face as she listened, for Johnson and Welsh were well known as reckless and lawless men. For a moment she felt unable to carry out the resolution she had formed that the flag should not be disturbed. But it was only for a moment. Quickly leaving her chair she stepped to her closet and brought forth the rifle which she had provided for the emergency she must now face. An instant later she passed through the door, closely followed by the boy who had espied the men. The other pupils remained in their seats, scarcely conscious of what was passing.

"Touch that flag if you dare!"

Both men looked and were startled to find themselves confronting the dangerous end of a gun barrel, which in the hands of the plucky little teacher looked cold and unsympathetic. A hasty glance was sufficient to assure Johnson that he was in an undesirable locality. His courage might be equal to forcing an entrance into a deserted school building in the night, but it did not stand the test of a rifle in the hands of the little teacher, who handled it as though she knew how to use it, and he slunk toward the gate. Welsh, however, stood his ground. He had come there to take down the flag and level the pole with the ground and he hated to be thwarted. He looked into the resolute face of Miss Fenton, and his eye caught the glint of the gleaming barrel. He flinched as he met her steadfast gaze and stood irresolute.

"Leave here at once!" ordered Miss Fenton.

He heard the command and dared not disregard it. He turned, and with an attempt at a defiant air moved toward his companion, who was already skulking down the road.

Miss Fenton watched them until they had put a considerable distance between themselves and the flag. Her face was pale and her agitation showed how great had been the strain upon her. Trembling, she turned toward the little school building, dazed by what had occurred during the last few minutes.

The pupils had in the meantime come into the yard and the girls huddled around her, while the boy who first espied the intruders, true to the boy nature, proceeded to take to himself the glory of their defeat.

The news was not long in reaching the town, where the theft of the first flag still furnished a topic for speculation.

Johnson and Welsh were seen no more in the neighborhood.

The people in Columbia Corners found many ways in which to express their appreciation of Miss Fenton's worth. Her heroism had captured the hearts of the people. She not only had gained the confidence of the parents and the devoted allegiance of the pupils, but she also found herself the recipient of various sorts of testimonials from the several orders and organizations of the neighborhood, who fell into a way of outdoing one another in evidence of their admiration for her courage.

The story of her undaunted confronting of the ruffians in the defense of the flag traveled through the newspapers of all the states, often given, it must be admitted, with original variations of coloring. But she had become a heroine of the people. The unique opportunity which had been thrust upon her of doing a really daring thing for the national emblem was of the sort that appealed to the imagination, and made for her a happy fame. But in spite of desirable invitations to other schools Miss Fenton remained at her humble desk at the Corners for two years. Then the principalship of the Aurora Literary Institute for young ladies was pressed upon her in such terms that she could no longer refuse to accept the larger responsibilities.

Mr. Williams is still a member of the school committee of Columbia Corners, and he never drives by the school house without stopping to look at the stars and stripes which are raised every morning of the session. If a friend is with him he always relates the story of Miss Fenton's school flag movement and her defense of it. "And now the young ones get out and cheer 'Old Glory' every day. And when there is an anniversary of anything big in the history of the country they have to have a time over it around the flagpole. Columbus Day is coming, and we're not going to be outdone here by any school in the state. All the folks 'round in the district are going to come here and help the school celebrate old Columbus. We've got to get a new flag for that day, I reckon; that one is getting to look like one of our old battleflags." Then he goes back to Miss Fenton, who started it all, and after vividly describing how the mild looking teacher balked the two ruffians, usually winds up by remarking, "You remember Josh Billings says you can't always tell how far a toad'll jump by looking at him."

HAROLD ROBERTS.

MILES AND MILES OF SALT.

The Saline Incrustation of the Famous Persian Desert.

One of the natural curiosities of Asia is the Great Salt Desert of Persia, which covers a large territory about 70 miles south of Teheran. C. E. Biddulph, who recently visited this place, says that Darya-i-Namak is an extensive tract of ground, sloping on all sides toward the center, covered with an incrustation of solid salt several feet thick in most places, while in some parts it is of unknown depth. As he saw it from the mountain top it stretched away for many miles, appearing like a vast frozen lake. It extended as far as the eye could reach toward the south and west, and glistened in the sun like a sheet of glass.

His party finally approached the margin of the salt plain and decided to cross it. They found swampy ground for a mile or so and then entered upon the sheet of salt itself. Near the edge the incrustation was thin and the salt sheet was soft, sloppy and mixed with earth. At a distance of three or four miles from the edge the salt looked like solid ice as it is seen on any pond in northern latitudes during the winter. The surface was not quite level, but resembled that of ice which had partially thawed and then frozen again after a slight fall of snow. Of the solidity of this incrustation there could be no doubt, for camels, horses and mules were traveling over it without a vibration of any kind being perceptible.

After marching for about eight miles upon this unusual surface the party halted to examine its composition. They tried, by means of a hammer and an iron tent peg, to break off a block of salt to carry away as a specimen. The salt, however, was so very hard that they could make no impression upon it. They managed at last in another place to chip off a lot of fragments which were of the purest white. In two or three days they had absorbed so much moisture that they became soft and slaty-blue in color.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Foreign Paper Money.

The Bank of England note is five inches by eight in dimensions and is printed in black ink on Irish linen, water-lined paper, plaid white, with ragged edges.

The notes of the Banque de France are made of white, water-lined paper, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures and running in denominations from the twenty-franc note to the one thousand franc.

South American currency, in most countries, is about the size and general appearance of American bills, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors, and that Spanish and Portugese are the languages engraved on the face.

The German currency is rather artistic. The bills are printed in green and black. They run in denominations from five to one thousand marks. Their later bills are printed on silk fiber paper.

The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow paper, with gilt lettering and gorgeous little hand drawn devices. The bills, to the ordinary financier, might pass for washing bills, but they are worth good money in the Flowery Kingdom.

Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes and colors. The smaller bills—five and ten lire notes—are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks, and ornamented with a finely-engraved vignette of King Humbert.

The one-hundred rouble note of Russia is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when shown through a prism. In the center, in bold relief, stands a large, finely executed vignette of the Empress Catherine I. This is in black. The other engraving is not at all intricate or elaborate, but is well done in dark and light brown and black inks.

The Australian bill is printed on light-colored, thick paper, which shows none of the silk fiber marks or geometric lines used in American currency as a protection against counterfeiting.

Animals' Lack of Sense.

Some animals exhibit a queer lack of sense, says a man who has observed them. Put a buzzard in a pen about six feet square, and it is as much a prisoner as though it were shut up in a box. This is because buzzards always begin their flight by taking a short run, and they either can not or will not attempt to fly unless they can do so. Again, take a common bumble bee and put it into a goblet. It will remain a prisoner for hours, trying to escape through the sides, without even thinking of escaping from the top. So also a bat can not rise from a perfectly level surface. Although it is remarkably nimble in its flight when once on the wing, and can fly for many hours at a time without taking the least rest, if placed on the floor or on flat ground it is absolutely unable to use its wings. The only thing it can do is to shuffle helplessly and painfully along until it reaches some trifling elevation, from which it can throw itself into the air, when at once it is off like a flash.

Expense No Object.

Tantivy Tooler—You ought to go to Europe this year; it's cheaper than staying home.

Jack Lever—Yes; that's why I prefer to stay home.—Puck.

For Lack of Food.

First Seaside Girl—There's a great man-eating shark down on the beach, dead. What do you suppose killed him?

Second Seaside Girl—Starvation, probbaly if he was a man-eating shark.—Life.

In the Theater.

"Confound that woman and her hat!"

"Never mind, old man. Her halo in heaven will not be big enough to get in any one's way."—Puck.

In the School for Scandal.

Mrs. Gossip—Yes; they are matched, but not mated.

Mr. Quiz.—Er—; sort of friction-match, eh?—Puck.

PHILLIPS'.

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Miss Fenton's manner certainly did seem placid. She was scarcely twenty years old, and a trifle below the average in height. But if her face did not indicate it she was nevertheless a person of unusual spirit and determination. In less than a fortnight after her introduction into the school she had instituted several reforms, disciplined the unruly spirits and placed her school on a good working basis.

In the belief that her pupils would do better work and would be more tractable if they could all be brought together and become interested in a common cause, she conceived the idea of inviting their co-operation in an effort to procure a flag for the school. Into this project all the boys and girls entered with great enthusiasm. They went to work earnestly to find ninety persons who would become shareholders in the flag. The curious little "certificates of stock," which were prepared by Miss Fenton with painstaking care, sold readily. After a few days' canvass the ninetieth investor had exchanged his dime for the last certificate, of which the following is an exact copy:

> THIS CERTIFICATE
> entitles the holder to a
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The ten cent pieces were gathered together and a splendid bunting flag of ample size was ordered. Then half a dozen of the older boys selected a straight young tree for a pole, cut it down, trimmed off the branches and in a short time the flagstaff, properly fitted with halyards, was raised.

It was decided to raise the flag on Oct. 17, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of their state into the Union. The boys and girls worked like beavers during the days that intervened to arrange a demonstration which would be a credit to Columbia Corners.

The eventful day came at last, and it seemed as though everybody in the county was on hand to see the flag raised. Cheer after cheer went up when its stars and stripes were thrown to the breeze. The band swelled the chorus with the "Star Spangled Banner." Then came the presentation, the address of acceptance and the pledge of allegiance. The closing number on the programme was the recitation of Mr. Butterworth's poem, "Raising the School House Flag," by Willie Piper, the school joining in the refrain:

> Flag of the sun that glows for all,
> Flag of the breeze that blows for all,
> Flag of the sea that flows for all,
> Flag of the school that stands for all,
> Flag of the people, one and all.

But the flag and staff which had cost so much effort were not long allowed to grace the school undisturbed. One morning about a week after the raising the staff was found cut off level with the ground. One of the school windows had been forced open and the flag was gone. An impudent note in a miserable scrawl fastened to the stump of the staff bore testimony to the spirit of vandalism which had inspired the act. It closed with the words, "We'll cut down your poles and lug off your flags as fast as you hist 'em."

For the moment the young teacher was stunned. She was not only thoroughly indignant, but she felt the keenest disappointment. This latter feeling was due not so much to the loss of the flag and the destruction of the pole, but rather to the realization that there were wanton characters in that community who would disregard the national emblem. She knew that a second flag would probably share a similar fate. The school building was too far removed from the village to permit its being kept under very close guard. Nevertheless she was determined that a flag should fly over her school.

The news traveled through the village. It was on every one's tongue. The local paper, in a highly colored half column article, recounted every detail of the occurrence. The state papers noted the episode, berated the miscreants and warmly commended Miss Fenton's announced determination to raise a second flag and protect it herself.

The pupils were now thoroughly in earnest, and not many days elapsed before their accumulated savings were sufficient to buy a flag exactly like the first one.

During these days a taller and straighter tree than the first was transformed into a staff and occupied the old place of honor in front of the school. When the flag arrived it was promptly raised, and the Columbia Corners school was again shadowed by the national colors.

The local paper chronicled the fact that another flag had been raised, and indiscreetly added that the miscreants who carried off the first one would scarcely have the nerve to carry out the threat to serve other flags which might be raised over that school after a like fashion.

It was not, however, generally known that Miss Fenton was well prepared to defend the flag from molestation during school hours. Only a few were aware that a Winchester rifle was locked in her small closet in the entry. These friends knew the resolute spirit which Miss Fenton possessed, and not one doubted that, if occasion required, she would make use of it.

For over a week following the arrival of the new flag the routine of school work was unbroken. At the opening of school each morning the flag was raised, the entire school joining in a salute. At the close of the day's work it was lowered from its lofty position and given into the keeping of its stanch defender. Then occurred an incident which proved the determined little teacher equal to the emergency.

It was Friday afternoon and the school work for the week was about over. One of the boys was listlessly erasing the written exercises from the blackboard, when, chancing to glance through the window, he saw something which at once made him all attention. Two men, whom he recognized as Pete Johnson and Jack Welsh, were entering the schoolyard. They were both notorious characters and had been arrested some months before charged with having set fire to a barn. There was not sufficient evidence upon which to hold them and the sheriff had reluctantly released them.

They entered the schoolyard with a swagger, Johnson carrying in his hand an ax. The purpose of their visit flashed through the boy's mind. In an instant he was at Miss Fenton's desk. Breathlessly he told her what he had seen. The color left the teacher's face as she listened, for Johnson and Welsh were well known as reckless and lawless men. For a moment she felt unable to carry out the resolution she had formed that the flag should not be disturbed. But it was only for a moment. Quickly leaving her chair she stepped to her closet and brought forth the rifle which she had provided for the emergency she must now face. An instant later she passed through the door, closely followed by the boy who had espied the men. The other pupils remained in their seats, scarcely conscious of what was passing.

"Touch that flag if you dare!"

Both men looked and were startled to find themselves confronting the dangerous end of a gun barrel, which in the hands of the plucky little teacher looked cold and unsympathetic. A hasty glance was sufficient to assure Johnson that he was in an undesirable locality. His courage might be equal to forcing an entrance into a deserted school building in the night, but it did not stand the test of a rifle in the hands of the little teacher, who handled it as though she knew how to use it, and he slunk toward the gate. Welsh, however, stood his ground. He had come there to take down the flag and level the pole with the ground and he hated to be thwarted. He looked into the resolute face of Miss Fenton, and his eye caught the glint of the gleaming barrel. He flinched as he met her steadfast gaze and stood irresolute.

"Leave here at once!" ordered Miss Fenton.

He heard the command and dared not disregard it. He turned, and with an attempt at a defiant air moved toward his companion, who was already skulking down the road.

Miss Fenton watched them until they had put a considerable distance between themselves and the flag. Her face was pale and her agitation showed how great had been the strain upon her. Trembling, she turned toward the little school building, dazed by what had occurred during the last few minutes.

The pupils had in the meantime come into the yard and the girls huddled around her, while the boy who first espied the intruders, true to the boy nature, proceeded to take to himself the glory of their defeat.

The news was not long in reaching the town, where the theft of the first flag still furnished a topic for speculation.

Johnson and Welsh were seen no more in the neighborhood.

The people in Columbia Corners found many ways in which to express their appreciation of Miss Fenton's worth. Her heroism had captured the hearts of the people. She not only had gained the confidence of the parents and the devoted allegiance of the pupils, but she also found herself the recipient of various sorts of testimonials from the several orders and organizations of the neighborhood, who fell into a way of outdoing one another in evidence of their admiration for her courage.

The story of her undaunted confronting of the ruffians in the defense of the flag traveled through the newspapers of all the states, often given, it must be admitted, with original variations of coloring. But she had become a heroine of the people. The unique opportunity which had been thrust upon her of doing a really daring thing for the national emblem was of the sort that appealed to the imagination, and made for her a happy fame. But in spite of desirable invitations to other schools Miss Fenton remained at her humble desk at the Corners for two years. Then the principalship of the Aurora Literary Institute for young ladies was pressed upon her in such terms that she could no longer refuse to accept the larger responsibilities.

Mr. Williams is still a member of the school committee of Columbia Corners, and he never drives by the school house without stopping to look at the stars and stripes which are raised every morning of the session. If a friend is with him he always relates the story of Miss Fenton's school flag movement and her defense of it. "And now the young ones get out and cheer 'Old Glory' every day. And when there is an anniversary of anything big in the history of the country they have to have a time over it around the flagpole. Columbus Day is coming, and we're not going to be outdone here by any school in the state. All the folks 'round in the district are going to come here and help the school celebrate old Columbus. We've got to get a new flag for that day, I reckon; that one is getting to look like one of our old battleflags." Then he goes back to Miss Fenton, who started it all, and after vividly describing how the mild looking teacher balked the two ruffians, usually winds up by remarking, "You remember Josh Billings says you can't always tell how far a toad'll jump by looking at him."

HAROLD ROBERTS.

MILES AND MILES OF SALT.

The Saline Incrustation of the Famous Persian Desert.

One of the natural curiosities of Asia is the Great Salt Desert of Persia, which covers a large territory about 70 miles south of Teheran. C. E. Biddulph, who recently visited this place, says that Darya-i-Namak is an extensive tract of ground, sloping on all sides toward the center, covered with an incrustation of solid salt several feet thick in most places, while in some parts it is of unknown depth. As he saw it from the mountain top it stretched away for many miles, appearing like a vast frozen lake. It extended as far as the eye could reach toward the south and west, and glistened in the sun like a sheet of glass.

His party finally approached the margin of the salt plain and decided to cross it. They found swampy ground for a mile or so and then entered upon the sheet of salt itself. Near the edge the incrustation was thin and the salt sheet was soft, sloppy and mixed with earth. At a distance of three or four miles from the edge the salt looked like solid ice as it is seen on any pond in northern latitudes during the winter. The surface was not quite level, but resembled that of ice which had partially thawed and then frozen again after a slight fall of snow. Of the solidity of this incrustation there could be no doubt, for camels, horses and mules were traveling over it without a vibration of any kind being perceptible.

After marching for about eight miles upon this unusual surface the party halted to examine its composition. They tried, by means of a hammer and an iron tent peg, to break off a block of salt to carry away as a specimen. The salt, however, was so very hard that they could make no impression upon it. They managed at last in another place to chip off a lot of fragments which were of the purest white. In two or three days they had absorbed so much moisture that they became soft and slaty-blue in color.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Foreign Paper Money.

The Bank of England note is five inches by eight in dimensions and is printed in black ink on Irish linen, water-lined paper, plaid white, with ragged edges.

The notes of the Banque de France are made of white, water-lined paper, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures and running in denominations from the twenty-franc note to the one thousand franc.

South American currency, in most countries, is about the size and general appearance of American bills, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors, and that Spanish and Portugese are the languages engraved on the face.

The German currency is rather artistic. The bills are printed in green and black. They run in denominations from five to one thousand marks. Their later bills are printed on silk fiber paper.

The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow paper, with gilt lettering and gorgeous little hand drawn devices. The bills, to the ordinary financier, might pass for washing bills, but they are worth good money in the Flowery Kingdom.

Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes and colors. The smaller bills—five and ten lire notes—are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks, and ornamented with a finely-engraved vignette of King Humbert.

The one-hundred rouble note of Russia is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when shown through a prism. In the center, in bold relief, stands a large, finely executed vignette of the Empress Catherine I. This is in black. The other engraving is not at all intricate or elaborate, but is well done in dark and light brown and black inks.

The Australian bill is printed on light-colored, thick paper, which shows none of the silk fiber marks or geometric lines used in American currency as a protection against counterfeiting.

Animals' Lack of Sense.

Some animals exhibit a queer lack of sense, says a man who has observed them. Put a buzzard in a pen about six feet square, and it is as much a prisoner as though it were shut up in a box. This is because buzzards always begin their flight by taking a short run, and they either can not or will not attempt to fly unless they can do so. Again, take a common bumble bee and put it into a goblet. It will remain a prisoner for hours, trying to escape through the sides, without even thinking of escaping from the top. So also a bat can not rise from a perfectly level surface. Although it is remarkably nimble in its flight when once on the wing, and can fly for many hours at a time without taking the least rest, if placed on the floor or on flat ground it is absolutely unable to use its wings. The only thing it can do is to shuffle helplessly and painfully along until it reaches some trifling elevation, from which it can throw itself into the air, when at once it is off like a flash.

Expense No Object.

Tantivy Tooler—You ought to go to Europe this year; it's cheaper than staying home.

Jack Lever—Yes; that's why I prefer to stay home.—Puck.

For Lack of Food.

First Seaside Girl—There's a great man-eating shark down on the beach, dead. What do you suppose killed him?

Second Seaside Girl—Starvation, probaly if he was a man-eating shark.—Life.

In the Theater.

"Confound that woman and her hat!"

"Never mind, old man. Her halo in heaven will not be big enough to get in any one's way."—Puck.

In the School for Scandal.

Mrs. Gossip—Yes; they are matched, but not mated.

Mr. Quiz—Er—; sort of friction-match, eh?—Puck.

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Flag of the people, one and all.

But the flag and staff which had cost so much effort were not long allowed to grace the school undisturbed. One morning about a week after the raising the staff was found cut off level with the ground. One of the school windows had been forced open and the flag was gone. An impudent note in a miserable scrawl fastened to the stump of the staff bore testimony to the spirit of vandalism which had inspired the act. It closed with the words, "We'll cut down your poles and lug off your flags as fast as you hist 'em."

For the moment the young teacher was stunned. She was not only thoroughly indignant, but she felt the keenest disappointment. This latter feeling was due not so much to the loss of the flag and the destruction of the pole, but rather to the realization that there were wanton characters in that community who would disregard the national emblem. She knew that a second flag would probably share a similar fate. The school building was too far removed from the village to permit its being kept under very close guard. Nevertheless she was determined that a flag should fly over her school.

The news traveled through the village. It was on every one's tongue. The local paper, in a highly colored half column article, recounted every detail of the occurrence. The state papers noted the episode, berated the miscreants and warmly commended Miss Fenton's announced determination to raise a second flag and protect it herself.

The pupils were now thoroughly in earnest, and not many days elapsed before their accumulated savings were sufficient to buy a flag exactly like the first one.

During these days a taller and straighter tree than the first was transformed into a staff and occupied the old place of honor in front of the school. When the flag arrived it was promptly raised, and the Columbia Corners school was again shadowed by the national colors.

The local paper chronicled the fact that another flag had been raised, and indiscreetly added that the miscreants who carried off the first one would scarcely have the nerve to carry out the threat to serve other flags which might be raised over that school after a like fashion.

It was not, however, generally known that Miss Fenton was well prepared to defend the flag from molestation during school hours. Only a few were aware that a Winchester rifle was locked in her small closet in the entry. These friends knew the resolute spirit which Miss Fenton possessed, and not one doubted that, if occasion required, she would make use of it.

For over a week following the arrival of the new flag the routine of school work was unbroken. At the opening of school each morning the flag was raised, the entire school joining in a salute. At the close of the day's work it was lowered from its lofty position and given into the keeping of its stanch defender. Then occurred an incident which proved the determined little teacher equal to the emergency.

It was Friday afternoon and the school work for the week was about over. One of the boys was listlessly erasing the written exercises from the blackboard, when, chancing to glance through the window, he saw something which at once made him all attention. Two men, whom he recognized as Pete Johnson and Jack Welsh, were entering the schoolyard. They were both notorious characters and had been arrested some months before charged with having set fire to a barn. There was not sufficient evidence upon which to hold them and the sheriff had reluctantly released them.

They entered the schoolyard with a swagger, Johnson carrying in his hand an ax. The purpose of their visit flashed through the boy's mind. In an instant he was at Miss Fenton's desk. Breathlessly he told her what he had seen. The color left the teacher's face as she listened, for Johnson and Welsh were well known as reckless and lawless men. For a moment she felt unable to carry out the resolution she had formed that the flag should not be disturbed. But it was only for a moment. Quickly leaving her chair she stepped to her closet and brought forth the rifle which she had provided for the emergency she must now face. An instant later she passed through the door, closely followed by the boy who had espied the men. The other pupils remained in their seats, scarcely conscious of what was passing.

"Touch that flag if you dare!"

Both men looked and were startled to find themselves confronting the dangerous end of a gun barrel, which in the hands of the plucky little teacher looked cold and unsympathetic. A hasty glance was sufficient to assure Johnson that he was in an undesirable locality. His courage might be equal to forcing an entrance into a deserted school building in the night, but it did not stand the test of a rifle in the hands of the little teacher, who handled it as though she knew how to use it, and he slunk toward the gate. Welsh, however, stood his ground. He had come there to take down the flag and level the pole with the ground and he hated to be thwarted. He looked into the resolute face of Miss Fenton, and his eye caught the glint of the gleaming barrel. He flinched as he met her steadfast gaze and stood irresolute.

"Leave here at once!" ordered Miss Fenton.

He heard the command and dared not disregard it. He turned, and with an attempt at a defiant air moved toward his companion, who was already skulking down the road.

Miss Fenton watched them until they had put a considerable distance between themselves and the flag. Her face was pale and her agitation showed how great had been the strain upon her. Trembling, she turned toward the little school building, dazed by what had occurred during the last few minutes.

The pupils had in the meantime come into the yard and the girls huddled around her, while the boy who first espied the intruders, true to the boy nature, proceeded to take to himself the glory of their defeat.

The news was not long in reaching the town, where the theft of the first flag still furnished a topic for speculation.

Johnson and Welsh were seen no more in the neighborhood.

The people in Columbia Corners found many ways in which to express their appreciation of Miss Fenton's worth. Her heroism had captured the hearts of the people. She not only had gained the confidence of the parents and the devoted allegiance of the pupils, but she also found herself the recipient of various sorts of testimonials from the several orders and organizations of the neighborhood, who fell into a way of outdoing one another in evidence of their admiration for her courage.

The story of her undaunted confronting of the ruffians in the defense of the flag traveled through the newspapers of all the states, often given, it must be admitted, with original variations of coloring. But she had become a heroine of the people. The unique opportunity which had been thrust upon her of doing a really daring thing for the national emblem was of the sort that appealed to the imagination, and made for her a happy fame. But in spite of desirable invitations to other schools Miss Fenton remained at her humble desk at the Corners for two years. Then the principalship of the Aurora Literary Institute for young ladies was pressed upon her in such terms that she could no longer refuse to accept the larger responsibilities.

Mr. Williams is still a member of the school committee of Columbia Corners, and he never drives by the school house without stopping to look at the stars and stripes which are raised every morning of the session. If a friend is with him he always relates the story of Miss Fenton's school flag movement and her defense of it. "And now the young ones get out and cheer 'Old Glory' every day. And when there is an anniversary of anything big in the history of the country they have to have a time over it around the flagpole. Columbus Day is coming, and we're not going to be outdone here by any school in the state. All the folks 'round in the district are going to come here and help the school celebrate old Columbus. We've got to get a new flag for that day, I reckon; that one is getting to look like one of our old battleflags." Then he goes back to Miss Fenton, who started it all, and after vividly describing how the mild looking teacher balked the two ruffians, usually winds up by remarking, "You remember Josh Billings says you can't always tell how far a toad'll jump by looking at him." HAROLD ROBERTS.

MILES AND MILES OF SALT.

The Saline Incrustation of the Famous Persian Desert.

One of the natural curiosities of Asia is the Great Salt Desert of Persia, which covers a large territory about 70 miles south of Teheran. C. E. Biddulph, who recently visited this place, says that Darya-i-Namak is an extensive tract of ground, sloping on all sides toward the center, covered with an incrustation of solid salt several feet thick in most places, while in some parts it is of unknown depth. As he saw it from the mountain top it stretched away for many miles, appearing like a vast frozen lake. It extended as far as the eye could reach toward the south and west, and glistened in the sun like a sheet of glass.

His party finally approached the margin of the salt plain and decided to cross it. They found swampy ground for a mile or so and then entered upon the sheet of salt itself. Near the edge the incrustation was thin and the salt sheet was soft, sloppy and mixed with earth. At a distance of three or four miles from the edge the salt looked like solid ice as it is seen on any pond in northern latitudes during the winter. The surface was not quite level, but resembled that of ice which had partially thawed and then frozen again after a slight fall of snow. Of the solidity of this incrustation there could be no doubt, for camels, horses and mules were traveling over it without a vibration of any kind being perceptible.

After marching for about eight miles upon this unusual surface the party halted to examine its composition. They tried, by means of a hammer and an iron tent peg, to break off a block of salt to carry away as a specimen. The salt, however, was so very hard that they could make no impression upon it. They managed at last in another place to chip off a lot of fragments which were of the purest white. In two or three days they had absorbed so much moisture that they became soft and slaty-blue in color.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Foreign Paper Money.

The Bank of England note is five inches by eight in dimensions and is printed in black ink on Irish linen, water-lined paper, plaid white, with ragged edges.

The notes of the Banque de France are made of white, water-lined paper, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures and running in denominations from the twenty-franc note to the one thousand franc.

South American currency, in most countries, is about the size and general appearance of American bills, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors, and that Spanish and Portugese are the languages engraved on the face.

The German currency is rather artistic. The bills are printed in green and black. They run in denominations from five to one thousand marks. Their later bills are printed on silk fiber paper.

The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow paper, with gilt lettering and gorgeous little hand drawn devices. The bills, to the ordinary financier, might pass for washing bills, but they are worth good money in the Flowery Kingdom.

Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes and colors. The smaller bills—five and ten lire notes—are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks, and ornamented with a finely-engraved vignette of King Humbert.

The one-hundred rouble note of Russia is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when shown through a prism. In the center, in bold relief, stands a large, finely executed vignette of the Empress Catherine I. This is in black. The other engraving is not at all intricate or elaborate, but is well done in dark and light brown and black inks.

The Australian bill is printed on light-colored, thick paper, which shows none of the silk fiber marks or geometric lines used in American currency as a protection against counterfeiting.

Animals' Lack of Sense.

Some animals exhibit a queer lack of sense, says a man who has observed them. Put a buzzard in a pen about six feet square, and it is as much a prisoner as though it were shut up in a box. This is because buzzards always begin their flight by taking a short run, and they either can not or will not attempt to fly unless they can do so. Again, take a common bumble bee and put it into a goblet. It will remain a prisoner for hours, trying to escape through the sides, without even thinking of escaping from the top. So also a bat can not rise from a perfectly level surface. Although it is remarkably nimble in its flight when once on the wing, and can fly for many hours at a time without taking the least rest, if placed on the floor or on flat ground it is absolutely unable to use its wings. The only thing it can do is to shuffle helplessly and painfully along until it reaches some trifling elevation, from which it can throw itself into the air, when at once it is off like a flash.

Expense No Object.

Tantivy Tooler—You ought to go to Europe this year; it's cheaper than staying home.

Jack Lever—Yes; that's why I prefer to stay home.—Puck.

For Lack of Food.

First Seaside Girl—There's a great man-eating shark down on the beach, dead. What do you suppose killed him?

Second Seaside Girl—Starvation, probbaly if he was a man-eating shark.—Life.

In the Theater.

"Confound that woman and her hat!"

"Never mind, old man. Her halo in heaven will not be big enough to get in any one's way."—Puck.

In the School for Scandal.

Mrs. Gossip—Yes; they are matched, but not mated.

Mr. Quiz—Er—; sort of friction-match, eh?—Puck.

PHILLIPS'.

The shade of a parasol is a very acceptable thing in the summer months, but the reputation of Philips' cafe and Bakery cannot be thrown in the shade at any time the year round. Bread and cakes fresh every day. We are sole agents for Tenney's fine candies: Ice Cream always: Catering for parties and weddings a specialty. Special terms to regular boarders in the Cafe.

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Estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased, have been granted to H. H. Grotz, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. H. GROTZ,
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RECIPROCITY A SHAM.

Its Pretensions Mountain High; Its Accomplishments Mole Hills.

In his bright and somewhat effective campaign speech in Springfield, Ills., Whitelaw Reid came finally to consider Republican reciprocity and inquired dramatically:

"Ask the people if they want to throw away a policy that in the first few months brings such results because the Democratic convention chooses to call it a sham."

Reciprocity is not denounced as a sham because of the favorable trade results which it produces, and of these there are undoubtedly some, but it is denounced as a sham because it pretends to establish reciprocal trade relations for the purpose of extending the commerce of the nation and furnishing a market for its surplus agricultural products, when, as a matter of fact, it has been so designed as to apply only to the petty nations of South America who make little or no demand for our agricultural products, while the great nations of the Old World, which would readily become our customers if McKinleyism did not forbid, are compelled to seek elsewhere as far as possible to exchange their goods for the breadstuffs and provisions which America can so readily supply. The pretensions of reciprocity are mountain high; its accomplishments resemble the mole hill. If there be any virtue in the idea of reciprocity it is the virtue which tariff reformers preach in their agitation for lower tariffs, so that trade may be freed from the shackles which now bind it to the detriment of the importing as well as exporting countries.

Reciprocity as now in vogue is a sham because it does not apply to countries with which it would be effective to stimulate trade.

Reciprocity is a sham because it is skillfully designed as chiefly to promote the sale of tariff enriched manufacturers.

Reciprocity is a sham because it is the sugar coating around the protection pill which the farmers of the west are asked to swallow.

Reciprocity is a sham because while designed to benefit the manufacturers of the east, who seek markets in South America, it pretends to be designed for the farmers of the west, who really need, however, reciprocity or tariff reform that will enable them to sell their provisions and breadstuffs in the great markets of the manufacturing centers of the Old World.—Omaha World-Herald.

WISCONSIN SAFELY DEMOCRATIC.

Spooner Will Be Whipped Again and Peck Will Remain Governor.

Until two years ago Wisconsin was classed as almost invincibly Republican. The magnificent Democratic victory of 1890 placed the state in the doubtful column. It may now be removed from that column and classed as safely Democratic.

By placing John C. Spooner at the head of their state ticket, Wisconsin Republicans have shut themselves out from any hope of reprieve from the sentence of popular condemnation passed upon them two years ago. They have enrolled themselves under the banner of a professional lobbyist, corporation agent and itching politician. Overwhelmingly repudiated by his state two years ago, when a Democratic legislature was elected to choose his successor in the United States senate, John C. Spooner is fitted only to lead his party in Wisconsin to fresh defeat and humiliation as its gubernatorial candidate. The man of whom his own party organ, the Milwaukee Sentinel, confessed that he had been known "for many years past as the chief of the corporation lobbyists in Madison," is not the Moses to lead Wisconsin Republicans out of the wilderness.

On the tariff and the school issues Hoard and Spooner were defeated in Wisconsin two years ago, and on these same issues Harrison and Spooner will be defeated in Wisconsin next November. The national Democracy is now enlisted with Wisconsin Democrats in the battle for "parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children," in behalf of which, as an "essential to civil and religious liberty," the Chicago platform makes a ringing declaration.

Governor Peck will be his own successor, and the electoral vote of Wisconsin will be cast for the Democratic presidential ticket.—St. Paul Globe.

Democratic Tariff Law.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.—National Democratic Platform.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill. The magnitude of this issue cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first congress and by its platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of the force bill.—Adlai E. Stevenson.

He Will Hook Them.

Many of the Republican subsidized press gleefully state that Mr. Cleveland's usual fishing excursions have been interrupted. Not a bit of it; the popular candidate for the presidency is fishing for votes, and his bait will hook them with bonds of steel.—Syracuse News.

A Schoolboy's Speech.

It is reported that Governor McKinley will take a few weeks off and prepare a new tariff speech. It is not in the major. His speech was born in a crossroad school house and will last him until he dies or is placed on the retired list.—Detroit Free Press.

CHICAGO.

Population of Chicago Ill. in Decades. 1840-4479 1850-29963-1860-109206-1870 306605 1880 491516-1890-1208669 The census since taken for School purposes gains the city almost 1500 000. New York was quite a town in Revolutionary times 116 years ago. It will be but a very few years until the latter place will be second in size on this continent, whereas in about 50 years Chicago is about New York's size. What is known as Englewood on the hill, southwest portion of the City, and nearly west of the World's Fair grounds, being about 30 ft. above the level of Lake Michigan is a favorite locality. The city is growing more rapidly in that direction now than elsewhere. Property in this portion of the city has doubled in value in the past year and in many cases thribled. Money is often invested in extreme western towns, where everything is boomed far beyond its value. Money invested in one of these uncertain places often and in fact in most cases, prove to be a dead investment and generally the town goes down entirely and the invester is out the whole amount invested. Not so with Chicago investment if judiciously made. It has had a growth unequalled by any city on this continent, and is going right along. Englewood on-the-hill offers superior advantages to investors. It is high land, being by actual survey 30 feet above the level of the lake and 14 feet higher than Halsted street. Double tracked street car line on 69th street run through this section and a great business street "Western Avenue" the longest street in Chicago, (which is 15 miles in length) run through Englewood-on-the-hill. Lake water mains run to this sub-division. Milton Runyon of Rohrsburg, Pa., spent several weeks looking Chicago over and having looked the city generally over, decided to invest in the southwest portion of the city, about due west from the World's Fair grounds on what is known as Englewood on-the-hill, as more desirable than any locality elsewhere. Mr. Runyon has associated himself with two of Chicago's Real Estate Firms; one being the oldest in Chicago. Thousands have made fortunes by investing in Chicago real estate. While no one ever lost by so doing, it is centrally located for the trade of the United States, and is not built or located on a hill or over a morass, but on one vast extensive plain of level land. Lots in the city limits and in this favorite locality as low as $375.00 per lot, until Nov. 1st, 1892, when an advance will be made.

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The Great Review at Washington.

HALF RATES BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Washington September 19th to 24th, 1892. The occasion will undoubtedly attract the largest number of veterans ever assembled on a similar occasion, and the review will be the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this country since the historic review of the army in 1865. It will be the event of a lifetime, as never again will there be so large a gathering of old soldiers in any city of the land.

In order that every one may witness the grand spectacle the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all principal ticket stations on its system, September 13th to 20th, valid for return until October 10th, 1892, at a *single fare* for *the round trip*. Ample facilities will be afforded for the prompt movement of all visitors.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It has done for me what other so-called cures have failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed magical Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.

After trying many remedies for catarrh during past twelve years, I tried Ely's Cream Balm with complete success. It is over one year since I stopped using it and have had no return of catarrh. I recommend it to all my friends.—Milton T. Palm, Reading, Pa. 9 16-2t.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is not unatural that the people of New York and New Jersey should regard with dislike the Reading Railroad consolidation, or that they should welcome with exultation the injunction granted by Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, upon lease of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. New York City has long had the great advantage of active railroad competition, toge her with the larger advantage of free use of the Erie Canal. Philadelphia, meantime, has been practically in bondage to a single railroad company which possessed a monopoly under which the commerce of the city could make no headway. Both New York and New Jersey for many years have been permitted to buy coal taken from the mines of Pennsylvania at less price than were required of Philadelphians, who live nearer to the coal mines and who have a right to enjoy the benefit of their position. That New York City and the State of New Jersey should be averse to surrendering the advantages they have had in these particulars cannot be complained of, but it is equally unreasonable to complain that Philadelphians should try to obtain justice for themselves, and should rejoice when the instrument for obtaining it had been fashioned.

It is safe to say that no event that has happened for many years gave more solid satisfaction to the commercial interests of this city than the extension of the power and the area of control of the Reading Railroad Company. That great enterprise presented itself to Philadelphia, not as a combination for purpose of oppression and extortion, but as a project which would at once relieve the business of the city from the tryanny and hurt inflicted by the great corporation which hitherto had held Philadelphia trade at its mercy. This relief, in fact came at once. It appeared in the substitution, by railway officials, of courteous solicitation of freights, for insolent indifference in the quick settlement of long delayed claims; in the offer of increased facilities for shipment and immediate enlargement of certain kinds of commercial operations No Philadelphia man not directly interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be willing to return to the former condition of things. The practically universal feeling is that the city has had a great deliverance, and that now, for the first time for many years, through the instrumentality of the Reading combination, the commercial forces of Philadelphia have a positive assurance that they may operate under conditions of fair play.

Thus Philadelphians do not welcome Chancellor McGill's decision, and they do regard with feelings of satisfaction the assurance that the power to break a lease does not involve the ability to forbid co-operative action, which will attain all the purpose for which the lease was arranged. They are not indifferent that the price of coal shall go up or go down; but they are much more deeply interested in having made permanent a system which will supply them with fuel at prices lower than those that must be paid by consumers at a greater distance from the coal mines. The Philadelphia manufacturer cannot be expected to mourn because his competitor in Jersey City or New York must pay more for fuel than he pays. Nor can any citizen of this State find reason for regretting that provisions have been made for stopping the practice of mining Pennsylvania coal at a loss. There is no reason, in morals or in revealed religion why we should disembowel the State of its mineral treasures for the purpose of supplying to citizens of New York the best fuel in the world for less than its real value. These are some of the considerations which reconcile the people hereabouts to a consolidation of railroads that has appeared very grievous to some other persons.—*The Philadelphia Manufacturer*, Sept. 3.

They Are Large Size.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Snoonper. "When a Texas girl cries she weeps more copiously than a person in any other State."

Swayback. "Nonsense,"

Snoonper. "Well, she sheds Texas steers."

Would you rather buy lamp chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.

Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost?

Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is a Mistake

To avoid Chestnut Street to get low prices for Clothing. We do not ask "Chestnut Street high prices" for our goods. We give you better clothes and lower prices than is asked in the stores on other streets. You need not take our word for it. A ten minute look will convince you that we are right.

Browning, King & Co.

Leading American Clothiers,

910 and 912 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WARREN A. REED. *Opposite Post Office.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

M'KILLIP BRO'S.

Photographers.

Only the best work done. Finest effects in light, and shade, negatives retouched; and modeled for superior finish. Copying viewing and life size crayons.

Over H. F. Clark & Son's store.

BLOOMSBURG.

FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP.

No other School can do as much for Young Men and Women as

PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE

1709 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

You pay us $50. We educate and assist you to a

GOOD SITUATION.

Can you ask more? Circulars free if you name this paper.

SPRING TONIC

And Blood Purifier

Manner's Double Extract Sarsaparilla

Proves its worth with the first bottle. It is Popular as a Tonic, Popular as a Blood Purifier, Popular to take as it is agreeable to all; Popular for Children, as it acts readily and leaves no bad results; Popular in prices, as it is within the reach of all. Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists. Only 50c a bottle.

$10,000

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st., 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON

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The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-spots, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials.

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

READ THIS.

DOLLARS OFF.

When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.

Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GRATEFUL;—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

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THE TWO SIDES.

American Manufacturers Sell Goods Cheaper Abroad Than at Home.

Where they are able to get untaxed raw material our manufacturers can export goods at a profit. We have a good export business in leather and leather goods, and a considerable export trade in agricultural implements. In this latter branch home and foreign trade lists show that our manufacturers give their foreign customers a heavy discount from their American wholesale prices. This of course they are obliged to do to get the trade, as foreigners are not obliged by law to pay McKinley prices. When European plows are offered in South America at 40 per cent. under McKinley prices, our exporting manufacturers must cut 41 per cent. or lose the trade. This is so plain that it is self evident; yet some manufacturers have been inconsiderate enough to deny it. Mr. A. P. Farquhar, the head of the Pennsylvania Agricultural works, is more candid, however. He sells largely both at home and abroad, and he makes no pretense that he tries to keep up McKinley prices when outside the lines of the McKinley tariff.

He declares that he is ready to meet competition on the merits of his goods. "The farmer is being destroyed," he says. "We are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs; and I honestly believe now that it is to the interest of the manufacturers to eliminate the protective feature from our tariff laws. Certainly if our manufactures are sold much lower abroad we could only need protection to get better prices from our customers at home. We do manufacture and sell in Canada, South America and Europe many agricultural implements and machines, and could we have free raw material and the commercial advantages which free trade would give us, America would become the great manufacturing emporium of the world, and the farmer of course would share the prosperity, since he would have less to pay for everything and get better prices for all he sold."

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Will He Believe That Story Again?

STICK TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND IT WILL STICK TO YOU
WE ARE DIAMONDS
YOUR TARIFF PROTECTED INTERESTS
THE TRUTH ABOUT CHINA FREE WITH A WEEKLY REPUBLICAN STORY

[From Chicago Herald.]

We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage while his pocket is being robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.—Grover Cleveland, July 20.

Proctor's "High" Wages.

Mr. Proctor points with pride to the high wages paid in his Vermont factory, which are the lowest market rate, for, in the event that his workmen kick, he knows perfectly that under our blessed tariff he can telegraph and in a few weeks fill their places with the pauper marble cutters of Europe, for whose coming our thoughtful tariff makers have left wide open the gates of Castle Garden. Taxes on all the American workingman uses—and plenty, liberal taxes—but free trade in all foreign pauper labor, save the Chinaman, have been the making of Redfield Proctor, Andrew Carnegie and 200,000 other tariff pets, who, in the name of American high wages, have absorbed into their pocketbooks about 70 per cent. of all the wealth of the United States.—Goshen (N. Y.) Republican.

The Tool of the Monopolists.

Republican success this fall would mean Tom Reed's election as speaker of the Fifty-third congress, and quorums counted against every measure of relief for the people proposed by either the Democracy or the People's party. Reed is the monopolists' tool, as has been proved, and under him no measure not sanctioned by the protection bosses would have the ghost of a chance of passing in the house.—Savannah News.

The tariff is the all important issue of the campaign upon which we have now entered. Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws, and as a consequence of such legislation a reduction of taxation, or shall it become the policy of our government to maintain permanently high protection? The position of the two leading political parties upon that question cannot be misunderstood.—Adlai E. Stevenson.

The Root of the Evil.

The root of the evil must be sought in the system which fosters one industry at the expense of another, and which has enabled the manufacturers to fatten upon the planters.—Pensacola (Fla.) News.

To the toiler the McKinley bill has "kept the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope."—Adlai E. Stevenson.

RECIPROCITY A SHAM.

Its Pretensions Mountain High; Its Accomplishments Mole Hills.

In his bright and somewhat effective campaign speech in Springfield, Ills., Whitelaw Reid came finally to consider Republican reciprocity and inquired dramatically:

"Ask the people if they want to throw away a policy that in the first few months brings such results because the Democratic convention chooses to call it a sham."

Reciprocity is not denounced as a sham because of the favorable trade results which it produces, and of these there are undoubtedly some, but it is denounced as a sham because it pretends to establish reciprocal trade relations for the purpose of extending the commerce of the nation and furnishing a market for its surplus agricultural products, when, as a matter of fact, it has been so designed as to apply only to the petty nations of South America who make little or no demand for our agricultural products, while the great nations of the Old World, which would readily become our customers if McKinleyism did not forbid, are compelled to seek elsewhere as far as possible to exchange their goods for the breadstuffs and provisions which America can so readily supply. The pretensions of reciprocity are mountain high; its accomplishments resemble the mole hill. If there be any virtue in the idea of reciprocity it is the virtue which tariff reformers preach in their agitation for lower tariffs, so that trade may be freed from the shackles which now bind it to the detriment of the importing as well as exporting countries.

Reciprocity as now in vogue is a sham because it does not apply to countries with which it would be effective to stimulate trade.

Reciprocity is a sham because it is skillfully designed as chiefly to promote the sale of tariff enriched manufacturers.

Reciprocity is a sham because it is the sugar coating around the protection pill which the farmers of the west are asked to swallow.

Reciprocity is a sham because while designed to benefit the manufacturers of the east, who seek markets in South America, it pretends to be designed for the farmers of the west, who really need, however, reciprocity or tariff reform that will enable them to sell their provisions and breadstuffs in the great markets of the manufacturing centers of the Old World.—Omaha World-Herald.

WISCONSIN SAFELY DEMOCRATIC.

Spooner Will Be Whipped Again and Peck Will Remain Governor.

Until two years ago Wisconsin was classed as almost invincibly Republican. The magnificent Democratic victory of 1890 placed the state in the doubtful column. It may now be removed from that column and classed as safely Democratic.

By placing John C. Spooner at the head of their state ticket, Wisconsin Republicans have shut themselves out from any hope of reprieve from the sentence of popular condemnation passed upon them two years ago. They have enrolled themselves under the banner of a professional lobbyist, corporation agent and itching politician. Overwhelmingly repudiated by his state two years ago, when a Democratic legislature was elected to choose his successor in the United States senate, John C. Spooner is fitted only to lead his party in Wisconsin to fresh defeat and humiliation as its gubernatorial candidate. The man of whom his own party organ, the Milwaukee Sentinel, confessed that he had been known "for many years past as the chief of the corporation lobbyists in Madison," is not the Moses to lead Wisconsin Republicans out of the wilderness.

On the tariff and the school issues Hoard and Spooner were defeated in Wisconsin two years ago, and on these same issues Harrison and Spooner will be defeated in Wisconsin next November. The national Democracy is now enlisted with Wisconsin Democrats in the battle for "parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children," in behalf of which, as an "essential to civil and religious liberty," the Chicago platform makes a ringing declaration.

Governor Peck will be his own successor, and the electoral vote of Wisconsin will be cast for the Democratic presidential ticket.—St. Paul Globe.

Democratic Tariff Law.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.—National Democratic Platform.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill. The magnitude of this issue cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first congress and by its platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of the force bill.—Adlai E. Stevenson.

He Will Hook Them.

Many of the Republican subsidized press gleefully state that Mr. Cleveland's usual fishing excursions have been interrupted. Not a bit of it; the popular candidate for the presidency is fishing for votes, and his bait will hook them with bonds of steel.—Syracuse News.

A Schoolboy's Speech.

It is reported that Governor McKinley will take a few weeks off and prepare a new tariff speech. It is not in the major. His speech was born in a crossroad school house and will last him until he dies or is placed on the retired list.—Detroit Free Press.

CHICAGO.

Population of Chicago Ill. in Decades. 1840-4479 1850-29963-1860-109206-1870 306605 1880 491516-1890-1208669 The census since taken for School purposes gains the city almost 1500 000. New York was quite a town in Revolutionary times 116 years ago. It will be but a very few years until the latter place will be second in size on this continent, whereas in about 50 years Chicago is about New York's size. What is known as Englewood on the hill, southwest portion of the City, and nearly west of the World's Fair grounds, being about 80 ft. above the level of Lake Michigan is a favorite locality. The city is growing more rapidly in that direction now than elsewhere. Property in this portion of the city has doubled in value in the past year and in many cases thribled. Money is often invested in extreme western towns, where everything is boomed far beyond its value, Money invested in one of these uncertain places often and in fact in most cases, prove to be a dead investment and generally the town goes down entirely and the invester is out the whole amount invested. Not so with Chicago investment if judiciously made. It has had a growth unequalled by any city on this continent, and is going right along. Englewood on-the-hill offers superior advantages to investors. It is high land, being by actual survey 30 feet above the level of the lake and 14 feet higher than Halsted street. Double tracked street car line on 69th street run through this section and a great business street "Western Avenue" the longest street in Chicago, (which is 15 miles in length) run through Englewood-on-the-hill. Lake water mains run to this sub-division. Milton Runyon of Rohrsburg, Pa., spent several weeks looking Chicago over and having looked the city generally over, decided to invest in the southwest portion of the city, about due west from the World's Fair grounds on what is known as Englewood on-the-hill, as more desirable than any locality elsewhere. Mr. Runyon has associated himself with two of Chicago's Real Estate Firms; one being the oldest in Chicago. Thousands have made fortunes by investing in Chicago real estate. While no one ever lost by so doing, it is centrally located for the trade of the United States, and is not built or located on a hill or over a morass, but on one vast extensive plain of level land. Lots in the city limits and in this favorite locality as low as $375.00 per lot, until Nov. 1st, 1892, when an advance will be made.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c. 8-26-4t.

The Great Review at Washington.

HALF RATES BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Washington September 19th to 24th, 1892. The occasion will undoubtedly attract the largest number of veterans ever assembled on a similar occasion, and the review will be the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this country since the historic review of the army in 1865. It will be the event of a lifetime, as never again will there be so large a gathering of old soldiers in any city of the land.

In order that every one may witness the grand spectacle the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all principal ticket stations on its system, September 13th to 20th, valid for return until October 10th, 1892, at a *single fare* for *the round trip*. Ample facilities will be afforded for the prompt movement of all visitors.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It has done for me what other so-called cures have failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed magical Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.

After trying many remedies for catarrh during past twelve years, I tried Ely's Cream Balm with complete success. It is over one year since I stopped using it and have had no return of catarrh. I recommend it to all my friends.—Milton T. Palm, Reading, Pa. 9 16-2t.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is not unatural that the people of New York and New Jersey should regard with dislike the Reading Railroad consolidation, or that they should welcome with exultation the injunction granted by Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, upon lease of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. New York City has long had the great advantage of active railroad competition, toge her with the larger advantage of free use of the Erie Canal. Philadelphia, meantime, has been practically in bondage to a single railroad company which possessed a monopoly under which the commerce of the city could make no headway. Both New York and New Jersey for many years have been permitted to buy coal taken from the mines of Pennsylvania at less price than were required of Philadelphians, who live nearer to the coal mines and who have a right to enjoy the benefit of their position. That New York City and the State of New Jersey should be averse to surrendering the advantages they have had in these particulars cannot be complained of, but it is equally unreasonable to complain that Philadelphians should try to obtain justice for themselves, and should rejoice when the instrument for obtaining it had been fashioned.

It is safe to say that no event that has happened for many years gave more solid satisfaction to the commercial interests of this city than the extension of the power and the area of control of the Reading Railroad Company. That great enterprise presented itself to Philadelphia, not as a combination for purpose of oppression and extortion, but as a project which would at once relieve the business of the city from the tryanny and hurt inflicted by the great corporation which hitherto had held Philadelphia trade at its mercy. This relief, in fact came at once. It appeared in the substitution, by railway officials, of courteous solicitation of freights, for insolent indifference in the quick settlement of long delayed claims; in the offer of increased facilities for shipment and immediate enlargement of certain kinds of commercial operations No Philadelphia man not directly interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be willing to return to the former condition of things. The practically universal feeling is that the city has had a great deliverance, and that now, for the first time for many years, through the instrumentality of the Reading combination, the commercial forces of Philadelphia have a positive assurance that they may operate under conditions of fair play.

Thus Philadelphians do not welcome Chancellor McGill's decision, and they do regard with feelings of satisfaction the assurance that the power to break a lease does not involve the ability to forbid co-operative action, which will attain all the purpose for which the lease was arranged. They are not indifferent that the price of coal shall go up or go down; but they are much more deeply interested in having made permanent a system which will supply them with fuel at prices lower than those that must be paid by consumers at a greater distance from the coal mines. The Philadelphia manufacturer cannot be expected to mourn because his competitor in Jersey City or New York must pay more for fuel than he pays. Nor can any citizen of this State find reason for regretting that provisions have been made for stopping the practice of mining Pennsylvania coal at a loss. There is no reason, in morals or in revealed religion why we should disembowel the State of its mineral treasures for the purpose of supplying to citizens of New York the best fuel in the world for less than its real value. These are some of the considerations which reconcile the people hereabouts to a consolidation of railroads that has appeared very grievous to some other persons.—*The Philadelphia Manufacturer*, Sept. 3.

They Are Large Size.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Snoonper. "When a Texas girl cries she weeps more copiously than a person in any other State."

Swayback. "Nonsense,"

Snoonper. "Well, she sheds Texas steers."

Would you rather buy lamp chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.

Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost?

Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

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Mr. Proctor points with pride to the high wages paid in his Vermont factory, which are the lowest market rate, for, in the event that his workmen kick, he knows perfectly that under our blessed tariff he can telegraph and in a few weeks fill their places with the pauper marble cutters of Europe, for whose coming our thoughtful tariff makers have left wide open the gates of Castle Garden. Taxes on all the American workingman uses—and plenty, liberal taxes—but free trade in all foreign pauper labor, save the Chinaman, have been the making of Redfield Proctor, Andrew Carnegie and 200,000 other tariff pets, who, in the name of American high wages, have absorbed into their pocketbooks about 70 per cent. of all the wealth of the United States.—Goshen (N. Y.) Republican.

The Tool of the Monopolists.

Republican success this fall would mean Tom Reed's election as speaker of the Fifty-third congress, and quorums counted against every measure of relief for the people proposed by either the Democracy or the People's party. Reed is the monopolists' tool, as has been proved, and under him no measure not sanctioned by the protection bosses would have the ghost of a chance of passing in the house.—Savannah News.

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RECIPROCITY A SHAM.

Its Pretensions Mountain High; Its Accomplishments Mole Hills.

In his bright and somewhat effective campaign speech in Springfield, Ills., Whitelaw Reid came finally to consider Republican reciprocity and inquired dramatically:

"Ask the people if they want to throw away a policy that in the first few months brings such results because the Democratic convention chooses to call it a sham."

Reciprocity is not denounced as a sham because of the favorable trade results which it produces, and of these there are undoubtedly some, but it is denounced as a sham because it pretends to establish reciprocal trade relations for the purpose of extending the commerce of the nation and furnishing a market for its surplus agricultural products, when, as a matter of fact, it has been so designed as to apply only to the petty nations of South America who make little or no demand for our agricultural products, while the great nations of the Old World, which would readily become our customers if McKinleyism did not forbid, are compelled to seek elsewhere as far as possible to exchange their goods for the breadstuffs and provisions which America can so readily supply. The pretensions of reciprocity are mountain high; its accomplishments resemble the mole hill. If there be any virtue in the idea of reciprocity it is the virtue which tariff reformers preach in their agitation for lower tariffs, so that trade may be freed from the shackles which now bind it to the detriment of the importing as well as exporting countries.

Reciprocity as now in vogue is a sham because it does not apply to countries with which it would be effective to stimulate trade.

Reciprocity is a sham because it is skillfully designed as chiefly to promote the sale of tariff enriched manufacturers.

Reciprocity is a sham because it is the sugar coating around the protection pill which the farmers of the west are asked to swallow.

Reciprocity is a sham because while designed to benefit the manufacturers of the east, who seek markets in South America, it pretends to be designed for the farmers of the west, who really need, however, reciprocity or tariff reform that will enable them to sell their provisions and breadstuffs in the great markets of the manufacturing centers of the Old World.—Omaha World-Herald.

WISCONSIN SAFELY DEMOCRATIC.

Spooner Will Be Whipped Again and Peck Will Remain Governor.

Until two years ago Wisconsin was classed as almost invincibly Republican. The magnificent Democratic victory of 1890 placed the state in the doubtful column. It may now be removed from that column and classed as safely Democratic.

By placing John C. Spooner at the head of their state ticket, Wisconsin Republicans have shut themselves out from any hope of reprieve from the sentence of popular condemnation passed upon them two years ago. They have enrolled themselves under the banner of a professional lobbyist, corporation agent and itching politician. Overwhelmingly repudiated by his state two years ago, when a Democratic legislature was elected to choose his successor in the United States senate, John C. Spooner is fitted only to lead his party in Wisconsin to fresh defeat and humiliation as its gubernatorial candidate. The man of whom his own party organ, the Milwaukee Sentinel, confessed that he had been known "for many years past as the chief of the corporation lobbyists in Madison," is not the Moses to lead Wisconsin Republicans out of the wilderness.

On the tariff and the school issues Hoard and Spooner were defeated in Wisconsin two years ago, and on these same issues Harrison and Spooner will be defeated in Wisconsin next November. The national Democracy is now enlisted with Wisconsin Democrats in the battle for "parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children," in behalf of which, as an "essential to civil and religious liberty," the Chicago platform makes a ringing declaration.

Governor Peck will be his own successor, and the electoral vote of Wisconsin will be cast for the Democratic presidential ticket.—St. Paul Globe.

Democratic Tariff Law.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered. — National Democratic Platform.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill. The magnitude of this issue cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first congress and by its platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of the force bill.—Adlai E. Stevenson.

He Will Hook Them.

Many of the Republican subsidized press gleefully state that Mr. Cleveland's usual fishing excursions have been interrupted. Not a bit of it; the popular candidate for the presidency is fishing for votes, and his bait will hook them with bonds of steel.—Syracuse News.

A Schoolboy's Speech.

It is reported that Governor McKinley will take a few weeks off and prepare a new tariff speech. It is not in the major. His speech was born in a crossroad school house and will last him until he dies or is placed on the retired list.—Detroit Free Press.

CHICAGO.

Population of Chicago Ill. in Decades 1840-4479 1850-29963-1860-109206-1870 306605 1880 491516-1890-1208669 The census since taken for School purposes gains the city almost 1500 000. New York was quite a town in Revolutionary times 116 years ago. It will be but a very few years until the latter place will be second in size on this continent, whereas in about 50 years Chicago is about New York's size. What is known as Englewood on the hill, southwest portion of the City, and nearly west of the World's Fair grounds, being about 30 ft. above the level of Lake Michigan is a favorite locality. The city is growing more rapidly in that direction now than elsewhere. Property in this portion of the city has doubled in value in the past year and in many cases thribled. Money is often invested in extreme western towns, where everything is boomed far beyond its value, Money invested in one of these uncertain places often and in fact in most cases, prove to be a dead investment and generally the town goes down entirely and the invester is out the whole amount invested. Not so with Chicago investment if judiciously made. It has had a growth unequalled by any city on this continent, and is going right along. Englewood on-the-hill offers superior advantages to investors. It is high land, being by actual survey 30 feet above the level of the lake and 14 feet higher than Halsted street. Double tracked street car line on 69th street run through this section and a great business street "Western Avenue" the longest street in Chicago, (which is 15 miles in length) run through Englewood on-the-hill. Lake water mains run to this sub-division. Milton Runyon of Rohrsburg, Pa., spent several weeks looking Chicago over and having looked the city generally over, decided to invest in the southwest portion of the city, about due west from the World's Fair grounds on what is known as Englewood on-the-hill, as more desirable than any locality elsewhere. Mr. Runyon has associated himself with two of Chicago's Real Estate Firms; one being the oldest in Chicago. Thousands have made fortunes by investing in Chicago real estate. While no one ever lost by so doing, it is centrally located for the trade of the United States, and is not built or located on a hill or over a morass, but on one vast extensive plain of level land. Lots in the city limits and in this favorite locality as low as $375.00 per lot, until Nov. 1st, 1892, when an advance will be made.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. 8-26-4t.

The Great Review at Washington.

HALF RATES BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Washington September 19th to 24th, 1892. The occasion will undoubtedly attract the largest number of veterans ever assembled on a similar occasion, and the review will be the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this country since the historic review of the army in 1865. It will be the event of a lifetime, as never again will there be so large a gathering of old soldiers in any city of the land.

In order that every one may witness the grand spectacle the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all principal ticket stations on its system, September 13th to 20th, valid for return until October 10th, 1892, at a *single fare* for *the round trip*. Ample facilities will be afforded for the prompt movement of all visitors.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It has done for me what other so-called cures have failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed magical Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.

After trying many remedies for catarrh during past twelve years, I tried Ely's Cream Balm with complete success. It is over one year since I stopped using it and have had no return of catarrh. I recommend it to all my friends.—Milton T. Palm, Reading, Pa. 9 16-2t.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is not unatural that the people of New York and New Jersey should regard with dislike the Reading Railroad consolidation, or that they should welcome with exultation the injunction granted by Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, upon lease of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. New York City has long had the great advantage of active railroad competition, toge her with the larger advantage of free use of the Erie Canal. Philadelphia, meantime, has been practically in bondage to a single railroad company which possessed a monopoly under which the commerce of the city could make no headway. Both New York and New Jersey for many years have been permitted to buy coal taken from the mines of Pennsylvania at less price than were required of Philadelphians, who live nearer to the coal mines and who have a right to enjoy the benefit of their position. That New York City and the State of New Jersey should be averse to surrendering the advantages they have had in these particulars cannot be complained of, but it is equally unreasonable to complain that Philadelphians should try to obtain justice for themselves, and should rejoice when the instrument for obtaining it had been fashioned.

It is safe to say that no event that has happened for many years gave more solid satisfaction to the commercial interests of this city than the extension of the power and the area of control of the Reading Railroad Company. That great enterprise presented itself to Philadelphia, not as a combination for purpose of oppression and extortion, but as a project which would at once relieve the business of the city from the tryanny and hurt inflicted by the great corporation which hitherto had held Philadelphia trade at its mercy. This relief, in fact came at once. It appeared in the substitution, by rail way officials, of courteous solicitation of freights, for insolent indifference in the quick settlement of long de layed claims; in the offer of increased facilities for shipment and immediate enlargement of certain kinds of commercial operations No Philadelphia man not directly interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be willing to return to the former condition of things. The practically universal feeling is that the city has had a great deliverance, and that now, for the first time for many years, through the instrumentality of the Reading combination, the commercial forces of Philadelphia have a positive assurance that they may operate under conditions of fair play.

Thus Philadelphians do not welcome Chancellor McGill's decision, and they do regard with feelings of satisfaction the assurance that the power to break a lease does not involve the ability to forbid co-operative action, which will attain all the purpose for which the lease was arranged. They are not indifferent that the price of coal shall go up or go down; but they are much more deeply interested in having made permanent a system which will supply them with fuel at prices lower than those that must be paid by consumers at a greater distance from the coal mines. The Philadelphia manufacturer cannot be expected to mourn because his competitor in Jersey City or New York must pay more for fuel than he pays. Nor can any citizen of this State find reason for regretting that provisions have been made for stopping the practice of mining Pennsylvania coal at a loss. There is no reason, in morals or in revealed religion why we should disembowel the State of its mineral treasures for the purpose of supplying to citizens of New York the best fuel in the world for less than its real value. These are some of the considerations which reconcile the people hereabouts to a consolidation of railroads that has appeared very grievous to some other persons.—*The Philadelphia Manufacturer*, Sept. 3.

They Are Large Size.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Snoonper. "When a Texas girl cries she weeps more copiously than a person in any other State."

Swayback. "Nonsense,"

Snoonper. "Well, she sheds Texas steers."

Would you rather buy lamp chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.

Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost?

Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is a Mistake

To avoid Chestnut Street to get low prices for Clothing. We do not ask "Chestnut Street high prices" for our goods. We give you better clothes and lower prices than is asked in the stores on other streets. You need not take our word for it. A ten minute look will convince you that we are right.

Browning, King & Co.

Leading American Clothiers,

910 and 912 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WARREN A. REED. *Opposite Post Office.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

M'KILLIP BRO'S.

Photographers.

Only the best work done. Finest effects in light, and shade; negatives retouched; and modeled for superior finish. Copying viewing and life size crayons.

Over H. V. Clark & Son's store.

BLOOMSBURG.

FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP.

No other School can do as much for Young Men and Women as

PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE,

1709 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

You pay us $50. We educate and assist you to a GOOD SITUATION.

Can you ask more? Circulars free if you name this paper.

SPRING TONIC

And Blood Purifier

Proves its worth with the first bottle. It is Popular as a Tonic, Popular as a Blood Purifier, Popular to take as it is agreeable to all; Popular for Children, as it acts readily and leaves no bad results; Popular in prices, as it is within the reach of all. Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists. Only 50c a bottle.

$10,000

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st, 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON

is the name of a paint of which a 25c. bottle is enough to make six scratched and dulled cherry chairs look like newly finished mahoganies It will do many other remarkable things which no other paint can do.

All retailers sell it.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-spots, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

G. C. BITTNER & CO.,

TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

READ THIS.

DOLLARS OFF.

When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.

Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GRATEFUL;—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE TWO SIDES.

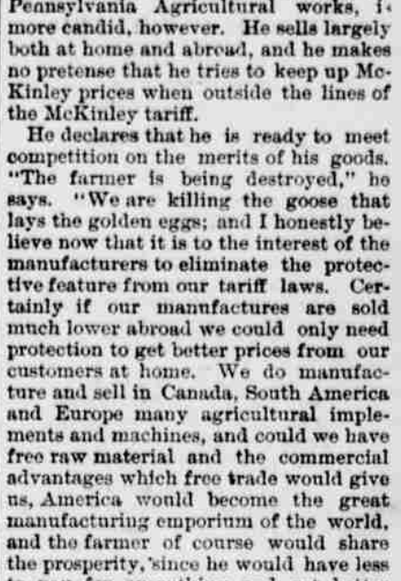
American Manufacturers Sell Goods Cheaper Abroad Than at Home.

Where they are able to get untaxed raw material our manufacturers can export goods at a profit. We have a good export business in leather and leather goods, and a considerable export trade in agricultural implements. In this latter branch home and foreign trade lists show that our manufacturers give their foreign customers a heavy discount from their American wholesale prices. This of course they are obliged to do to get the trade, as foreigners are not obliged by law to pay McKinley prices. When European plows are offered in South America at 40 per cent. under McKinley prices, our exporting manufacturers must cut 41 per cent. or lose the trade. This is so plain that it is self evident; yet some manufacturers have been inconsiderate enough to deny it. Mr. A. P. Farquhar, the head of the Pennsylvania Agricultural works, is more candid, however. He sells largely both at home and abroad, and he makes no pretense that he tries to keep up McKinley prices when outside the lines of the McKinley tariff.

He declares that he is ready to meet competition on the merits of his goods. "The farmer is being destroyed," he says. "We are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs; and I honestly believe now that it is to the interest of the manufacturers to eliminate the protective feature from our tariff laws. Certainly if our manufactures are sold much lower abroad we could only need protection to get better prices from our customers at home. We do manufacture and sell in Canada, South America and Europe many agricultural implements and machines, and could we have free raw material and the commercial advantages which free trade would give us, America would become the great manufacturing emporium of the world, and the farmer of course would share the prosperity, since he would have less to pay for everything and get better prices for all he sold."

This is common sense, but so long as a manufacturer believes in artificial McKinley prices and shrinks from competition on the merits of his goods, it is idle to expect him to show common sense. But it is even more idle for McKinley manufacturers to deny that they sell cheaper abroad than they do at home, if they sell abroad at all. If they did not, on what grounds would they ask the American people to go on paying McKinley taxes to protect them at home from the competition they meet as soon as they get beyond the lines of McKinley custom houses.—St. Louis Republic.

Will He Believe That Story Again?



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The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

The Columbia Democrat,

TABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

—PUBLISHED BY—

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS:—Inside the county, $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson,	Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R Guss
John O. James,	William Molan,
James Duffey,	Charles D. Breck.
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Lathrop,	T. C. Hippie,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Himmelreich
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan.
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Leibel,	Thomas McDowell,
Cornelius W. Bull,	Wm. G. Yuengling,
J. K. P. Hall.	John Conway.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
S. P. WOLVERTON,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,

Charles D. Foster has been nominated by the Luzerne county republicans for congress.

Betting men say it is hard to find a republican who is willing now to put up any money on the election of Harrison. They may possibly be induced to risk some a little later.

Pottsville has a great Court House, just completed a short time ago. It is thought that it will cost the county about $300,000, but the County Auditors are just now stirring up the board of County Commissioners and the contractor and others and are endeavoring to find out how much the big structure is really worth. It is a magnificent building, to be sure, but some people have gotten the idea into their heads that the structure isn't worth $300,000, and hence there is trouble, the Auditors holding daily sessions and taking much testimony.

The resignation of William E. Sharon, of Nevada, from the National Republican Committee confirms the judgment of many observers that the Republicans will lose the electoral vote of that State, as is likewise likely to be the case in Colorado. The party is split in twain on the silver issue. The Republican platform, as Senator Teller has said, is more favorable to their heresy than the Democratic platform, but they have no confidence in its honesty. For the sake of a protest the silver Republicans will probably throw away their votes on the third party.

The COLUMBIAN is foremost with other leading democratic journals of the state in advocating that election booths should be set up in as many election districts as possible, and mock elections be held in order to acquaint the electors with the new system of voting. The democratic State Committee gives its hearty approval of this work and offers to furnish specimen ballots to all who may apply stating that they have organized a club for the purpose of instructing the democratic voter. We are glad to see other papers following our suggestion in urging upon the voters to establish voting schools. As announced two weeks ago THE COLUMBIAN is ready to lend assistance in any manner that will aid the voter in becoming familiar with the new ballot law. We would like to see every democratic vote polled in the county and that means 3,000 majority for Cleveland and Stevenson.

THE CHOLERA.

Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of cholera in this country, all the incoming vessels are held in quarantine. Yet with this precaution, on Thursday morning it was announced that five deaths had occurred in New York, on Wednesday.

Tammany's Pledge.

THE GREAT ORGANIZATION FOR CLEVELAND.

At a meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the large hall of the Fourteenth wigwam, which was filled to overflowing with the "braves", active interest was aroused by the reading of a series of resolutions offered by Congressman Cockran. They reaffirmed the belief of the Democracy of the city and county of New York, as represented by the General Committee, in Democratic principles and its unswerving loyalty to the national candidates of the Democratic party. The declaration of principles adopted by the National Convention at Chicago was indorsed. Federal control of elections throughout the country was condemned as tending to a subversion of our constitutional system.

The resolution concluded as follows:

We invite comparison between the record of the Republican administration now in power and the record of the Democratic administration which preceded it. By the result of that comparison we are willing that the merits of the two parties should be decided. Believing as we do that the security of the government, the prosperity of commerce and the happiness of the people can best be maintained by the success of the Democratic party, we do cordially pledge our untiring efforts to the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency and of Adlai E. Stevenson to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

A storm of applause greeted Bourke Cockran as he ascended the platform to speak to the resolutions.

When the Democratic canvass first began, he said, there was upon the part of some an apprehension that it would lack in its prosecution that fervor which is characteristic of Democratic campaigns. These apprehensions have been dispelled. They were removed by the letters of Grover Cleveland touching upon a score of topics

"I have heard the writing of these letters complained of," he continued, "but I can say that no letters ever penned brought more clearly to view the fact that Mr. Cleveland stands at the head of the Democratic party. His letters are appeals for the Democratic party of the past, the present and the future. I am proud to declare that in the sentiments they express and the stand that he takes on grave questions of national importance they show the influence of Jackson and Jefferson. They proclaim the gospel preached when this country was forming.

"We have two documents to illustrate the belief of the party opposed to us. One was the letter of Benjamin Harrison, which fell flat upon the conntry; the other the advice contained in the letter of the Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine urges his party to deal with three political questions. We decline to accept his advice. He would lead the Republican party away from its record or frame at his own discretion the issues of this contest. We insist that this campaign shall be fought on the whole record of the party."

Mr. Cockran referred to the 10 per cent tax on bank note circulation as a war measure which should have long ago been repealed, scored the Republicans for their attitude on the silver question as illustrated by the result of the Sherman Silver bill. and though he pronounced in favor of reciprocity, he objected to the discretionary power of the President to suspend at will the operation of the laws.

The alleged free trade plank in the Democratic platform. he said, was a myth in the imagination of Mr. Blaine. The Democratic party stood pledged to support the government by a revenue derived from imports. "I believe," he continued, "that the people are intelligent enough to know the difference between moderate tariff for the just needs of an economical government and a protective tariff that builds up trusts and monopolies for a grossly extravagant government."

The Force bill was denounced at length, Mr. Cockran analyzing it point by point. He said he was willing to leave the issue of the campaign to the people, trusting that they would act "to overthrow the party which is hostile to the best interests of the people."

They Don't Like Honest Voting.

Already in Vermont, Republicans are suggesting that the secret ballot law must be repealed.

Queer, isn't it, that Republicans lose and Democrats gain wherever the laws permit voting without the corruption of bribers and the prying interference of employers and bosses!

The Republican explanation as that their voters stay away from the polls rather than exhibit their incapacity to master the difficulties of the process of marking ballots.

This is hardly consistent with their boasting that their party comprises all the intelligence and the Democratic party all the ignorance of the land.

But it is much easier for them to be inconsistent than to acckowledge the simple and significant truth.—*World.*

The Vermont Slump.

Vermont has given Harrison an awful slump, and the Republican leaders of both New England and the nation well understand it. The majority for Governor is less than 19,000 and that is much the smallest majority ever given in a Presidential year since the organization of the Republican party,

Four years ago Vermont gave Harrison a grand send-off by rolling up 29 000 Republican majority for Governor and Maine followed with 18,000. It was accepted by all as notice that the New England Republicans were united and enthusiastic for Harrison. The result was that all the New England States were carried for Harrison by large majorities, with the single exception of Connecticut that was saved for Cleveland by only 300 majority.

Now Vermont has fallen far below the smallest September Republican majority given in a Presidential year, and Maine is next to certain to follow with another slump by giving from 10,000 to 12,000 majority instead of the more than 18,000 given four years ago. These results will not be misunderstood by any of the party leaders. They will mean that New England is not united and earnest for Harrison, and that the Republicans must make desperate battle for New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island with nearly even chances against their success.

The people of Vermont did not give Harrison this awful slump by accident. They have only one political battle in every four years, as all their other elections are uncontested. They must come to the front in September of each national contest and put the fingerboard of party unity and earnestness or of party indifference. 1876 and again in 1884 when the Democrats carried the country, Vermont fell down to less than 24,000 and 23,000 respectively, while in winning years the majority went up to 26,000 or to 29,000. Now the worst slump of all comes with less than 19,000 majoity, and that means that even Massachusetts is trembling in the scale.

The Republican leaders well understood the importance of a large majority in Vermont. The ablest speakers of national fame, such as McKinley and Butterworth, were sent there, and Senator Proctor, who left the Harrison Cabinet to enter the Senate, put the issue distinctly in his Rutland speech when he said: "If the Repuolican party maintains its average majority it will be hailed as a Republican victory. If the Democrats reduce that majority it will be heralded far and wide as an omen of Democratic success in the nation."

Of course, explanations are always offered by party organs; but foregoing public proclamation from Senator Proctor told the truth, the exact truth. The people of Vermont heard the ablest Harrison champions and then gave them the awfulest political slump of modern contests.—*Times.*

The aged poet Whittier is dead at the age of 85. The end was calm and peaceful, in keeping with the quiet and unassuming life of the deceased, as it were. The people of two contiments will mourn the death of Whittier because he was really a great poet.

"What, my soul, was thy mission here?
Was it mirth or ease
Or heaping dust from year to year?"
"Nay, none of these!"

That is the key to the life aud character of John G. Whittier. It leads into one of the bravest, truest and sweetest spirits which has ever glorified the American name. Self-sacrifice for the right was his abiding impulse. To him there was never a pleasure like that of duty fully done, though the only reward were suffering and loss. There are poets who are more widely known and frequently quoted, but none have taken a firmer hold on minds capable of appreciating the loftiest sentiment. Member of an obscure sect, men of every creed and none have been thrilled by his spiritual passion; remembered as a despised Abolitionist, Southerners like Justice Lamar, of the Federal Supreme Court, even in the fiercest days of the National conflict, bent in admiration of him; casting his lot deliberately with the people, he has spoken words which burned in the hearts of the rich and great—they have started as if hearing the voices of their better selves. His devotion to the right raised him above all sectarian and party feeling, and won for him the esteem and affection of the best in all sects and parties. What finer inscription than this might go on his monument?

I have wrestled stoutly with the wrong
And borne the right
From beneath the foot fall of the throng
To life and light
—*Pittsburg Times.*

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. Its proprietors are highly gratified at the letters which come entirely unsolicited from men and women in the learned professions warmly commending Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it has done for them.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

CARLISLE PREDICTS AN EASY VICTORY THIS FALL.

The Kentucky Senator Gives His Views About the Progress of the Campaign.

SOUTH WANTS FAIR TREATMENT.

CLEVELAND FULLY RECOGNIZED THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Senator John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Colonel John R. Fellows had a most animated talk at the national Democratic headquarters about the way things were going in New York. Colonel Fellows said he was satisfied with the outlook. Senator Carlisle, who had just returned from a trip along the New England coast, which ended with a visit to ex-President Cleveland, in speaking of the situation said:

"I regard the Democratic situation as very satisfactory in every part of the country where we can have reasonable hope to make a successful contest. There is no danger in the South, in my opinion. No considerable part of the Democrats in any Southern state will allow themselves to be sold for the benefit of the Republican party, and as the day of election approaches most of those who have been seduced into the so-called people's party by the delusive promise of direct government aid in their private affairs will rejoin their old political associates. They will not throw their votes away in a great national contest like this and thereby promote the success of a party which has shown by its past legislation and by the recent utterances of its most conspicuous representatives that it has but little if any respect for the political rights or material interests of the people in that part of the country.

"All the South desires or needs is fair treatment by the federal government—the same treatment that is accorded to the other states and people—and this it had for the first time since the war under the administration of Mr. Cleveland. He was the first and only president since the war who fully recognized the Southern states as equal members of the Union and he was the first and only one who ignored all sectional lines and prejudices in appointments to office and in the general policy of the administration. This was worth more to the South and to the whole country, in fact, than all the special and class legislation that could be passed by congress in a century, and the intelligent people everywhere know it.

"In New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana we are, I think, in a much better condition than in 1888, while Massachusetts, which was then one of the most reliable Republican states, is now, to say the least a doubtful one. The Democrats will most certainly re elect Governor Russell, and many of the best informed politicians believe Mr. Cleveland will carry it also. We will get six or seven electoral votes in Michigan, while Iowa and Illinois will be hotly contested, with the chances in our favor of all of them, or certainly in Wisconsin and Illinois.

News of the Week.

Robert E. Monaghan has been nominated for state senator by the Chester den.ocrats.

Ex-Senator Kernan of New York died at Utica last week.

Under the ruling of the Supreme Court in the matter of Westfield borough against the Commissioners of Tioga county the approaches to all county bridges, unless especially agreed to the contrary, will be built by the county. This finding of the Supreme Court is of considerable interest to boroughs and townships in which one or more county bridges are located.

The disappearance of cholera from England, simply because the sanitary conditions were good enough to make its spread impossible, will be everywhere taken as a strong argument for the English plan of protection against cholera which involves no interruption of trade or transit, and directs all attention to following up individual cases with vigorous disinfection and improving the sanitary condition of every city.

Eight men were killed and at least six more severely injured on the new Cambria & Clearfield Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, running from Hastings to Cresson in Cambria county, in a head on collission. A work train on which there were over a hundred Italians and the regular passenger train drawn by two engines and going at a terrific speed collided in a deep cut sixteen miles west of Cresson near Eckenrode's Mills.

Pocket Map of this State—handsomer, handier, *better*, than any 50 cent map yet made; 7 colors; in strong cover; all counties, rivers, railroads, postoffices. Correct to date Also Maps of all States in same style. Agents wanted. Even boys and girls make money fast. We mail agents any samples wanted on receipt of 15 cents each; Address The Matthews-Northrup Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

New Polling Booths May Not All Be Ready by Election Day.

WHAT IT COSTS THE STATE TO FURNISH BOOTHS, ANNEXES AND GUARD-RAILS TO ALL THE COUNTIES IN THE STATE.

Fear is expressed among political leaders that all the necessary machinery required under the Baker ballot reform law cannot be finished by the time of the election in November. Twenty three thousand booths and annexes will be necessary. The contractors have been working day and night on these appliances for the past three months, and have been able to furnish only about 13,000 leaving ten thousand to be made within the next sixty days. Many of the most populous counties of the state, including Lackawanna, Lancaster and Luzerne, have not yet filed their orders for their quota of booths.

The County Commissioners of Philadelphia waited until last Tuesday before giving theirs. It will require 600 voting booths for that city besides 600 portable steel polling houses. Four factories are at work in this State, one in Michigan and one in Wisconsin making booths to meet the demand in the counties of Pennsylvania.

COUNTIES WHICH HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED.

The following counties have been furnished booths and annexes: Delaware. 409; Allegheny, 2,721; Mifflin, 110; Franklin, 273, Pike, 58; Centre. 234; Fulton, 55; Montgomery, 667; Bedford, 210; Bucks, 440; Cumberland, 261; Northampton, 460; Wyoming, 108; Cameron, 41; Forest, 59; Montour, 86; Clinton, 155; McKean, 258; Venango, 258; Columbia, 192; Dauphin, 548; Jefferson, 228; Beaver, 294; York, 554; Lehigh, 415; Lebanon, 265; Cambria, 364; Blair, 369; Armstrong, 245; Westmoreland, 590; Adams, 183; Chester, 503; Snyder, 96; Northumberland, 309; Sullivan, 52; Juniata, 95; Lycoming, 394; Union 90; Potter, 152; Monroe, 113.

The State pays for the booths, annexes and guard rails, while the expenses of supplying ballot boxes, polling houses and extra large tables is borne by the counties. The booths cost 4.75 apiece and the annexes 3.50 each. This is the maximum price, and was fixed by the State Commission, which estimates the total cost of booths and annexes at $110,000. The regulation length of a guard rail has been fixed at fifteen feet, although in hundreds of districts it will be necessary to have rails from eighteen to twenty-one feet. The price of guard rails has been fixed at $4 80 each.

COST OF BALLOT BOXES.

The ballot boxes are sold at $3 apiece It will be necessary to have 6,000 boxes. Many of the counties are adopting a regular size table on account of the large ballot boxes.

All booths, ballot boxes, guard rails and tables are shipped by the contractor to the Board of County Commissioners at the county seats and distributed under their direction. The distributing these appliances by the County Commissioners involve a great amount of work and expense.

Outside of Philadelphia there will be no polling houses used. These houses are very expensive and only calculated for use in districts in which there are no rooms large enough to admit of setting up the number of booths necessary.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of John Whitenight, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, state of Pennsylvania, deceased.

The heirs of said decedent will take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, a writ of partition has issued from said court to the sheriff of said county, returnable on the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1892, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on Wednesday the 21st day of September A. D. 1892 at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, upon the premises, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

The premises in question are as follows: All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, aforesaid, bounded on the North by Third street, on the East by lot of Sarah A. Wilson, on the south by an alley, on the West by lot of the estate of Peter Brugler deceased, being in width and fronting on said Third street fifty seven feet, more or less, and in depth two hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, with the appurtenances.

To Daniel E. Whitenight, Tamaqua, Pa., Chas. D. Hamlin, Tamaqua, Pa., Norman E. Hamlin, care of C. M. Moyer, Vancover, British Columbia, Mary A. Walter, Elvina Whitenight, Daniel Whitenight, Joseph W. Whitenight, Charles Whitenight, Harvey Whitenight, Alice Kline, Mahlon Hamlin, Ada S. Debart and Calvin Debart, her husband, Clara Barder and Thomas E. Harder, her husband.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Atty. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
Sheriff office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 18, 1892.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned administrator of estate of Rebecca May late of Bloomsburg will sell on the premises on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a m the following described real estate.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the town of Bloomsburg, bounded as follows to-wit: On the east by land of Lafayette Creasy, and James Cadow, on the North by Brugler's alley, on the west by land of E. H. Harror, on the south by Fifth street. This lot is 25 feet front on Fifth street, and 190 feet deep, more or less, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid upon striking down of the property; the one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

C. G. BARKLEY, Atty. I. W. WILLITS, Administrator.

To Study the Bible.

Mr. Moody's Bible Institute in Chicago is making great preparations for the coming winter and next year, with especial reference to the need will be for aggressive Christian work among the vast crowds who will visit the Fair. Two new stories upon the main building are about completed. These will afford accommodations for one hundred additional men. Mr. Moody, himself, expects to spend a large proportion of the year '93 in Chicago, and is trying to secure leading men from the old country and America to preach the Gospel in English and other languages, and also to give instructions in the Institute, in addition to the regular corps of teachers.

Those who enter the school in October, or as soon after that as possible, will have the best opportunities in the work. In accepting applicants, preference will, of course be given to those expecting to stay throughout the year. None are admitted but such as are preparing for some form of Christian work.

It seems likely that more rooms will have to be provided for the Woman's department in order to accept all the promising applicants.

Special attention will be paid to the work of the Musical Department of the Institute. It is proposed to gather and train a large male choir, to sing at the services to be held during the World's Fair, and extra privileges will be granted to pupils having exceptionally good voices, who will remain during that period. The musical terms begin the first Tuesdays of October, January, April and July.

All inquiries regarding any of the Departments should be addressed to to the Bible Institute, 80 Institute Place. Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or From her 10th **Goitre** year, causing **40 Years** great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, sick headache, billiousness, sour stomach, nausea.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

Come and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

$6.55 PRESENT FREE!

Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music full sheet-music plates, handsome cover, including the following gems, unabridged:

Afterwards,	40	I've Worked Eight Hours,	40
Baby's Fast Asleep,	40	I Whistle and Wait,	40
Comrades,	50	Love's Golden Dream,	50
God Bless Our Land,	25	Old Organ Flower,	40
Go Pretty Rose,	50	Our Last Waltz,	40
Guard the Flag,	40	Over the Moonlit Sea,	40
In Old Madrid,	50	Sweet Katie Conner,	40
Mary and John,	40	What is Love,	40

We give this book to introduce to you
KROUT'S BAKING POWDER
And KROUT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Unsurpassed for PURITY and STRENGTH.
Your grocer will give you a circular containing additional Premium List with full particulars how to get them free.

ALBERT KROUT, Chemist, Phila.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

Clark Brown has put a new delivery wagon on the road.

Shickshinny has a public drinking fountain.

A soldiers' monument has been unveiled at Mahanoy City.

L. T. Sharpless has put a new roof on the awning in front of his building.

C. H. Moore of Orangeville is general agent for the Sunbeam Washing Machine.

C. Mears & Son shipped a lot of their washing machines to Boston on Tuesday.

Hon. Hubbard B. Payne a well known lawyer of Wilkes-barre, was found dead in his bed at Kingston re-

WANTED. Girls to do laundry work. Apply to Laundry, Center street, Bloomsburg.

Mrs. Phillips has had her new building front painted red. It is one of the finest fronts in town.

Mrs Evelina Rupert has added more iron fence around her residence, corner of Centre and Third streets.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eves of Millville lost a little son ten months old on the 3rd inst.

Pensions have been granted to Andrew Campbell and Margaret Jones. They were secured by William Chrisman Esq.

Dr. W. H. House is one of the busiest dentists in this section. His time is always occupied so great is the demand for his services.

J. G. Reifensnyder, the insurance agent is still in jail at Allentown, awaiting trial. He could not obtain bail.

Work has been commenced on the extension of the Williamsport & North Branch R. R. at Nordmont. A large force of men will soon be at work.

J. Dean Cole of Jamison City has contracted with Wesley & Smith of Benton for the erection of a dwelling house.

Some repairs and improvements have recently been made at St. Gabriel's church, Sugarloaf. Rev. Mr. Steen of New York has been the guest of Rev. Rockwell.

Corbett has offered to spar four rounds with Sullivan at the benefit to be given the latter at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 27th, and to pay $1,000 for a private box.

Two new pianos have been put in the Normal School. They were made by Behr Bros. The music department is in excellent condition under the direction of Prof. Butts.

W. H. Moore of Fairmount Springs will move to Bloomsburg and open a store in one of the rooms in the new building on the corner of Main and Iron streets.

The State Firemens' Convention will be held in Hazleton on the 21st There will be a big parade on the 22d in which the Friendship Fire Company with band and hose carriage will participate.

The members of the Episcopal church are making extensive arrangements for the dinner at the fair ground next month. George S. Robbins has been elected general superintendent. The proceeds will be used in the purchase of a new carpet and cushions for the church.

A sleek tongued swindler is abroad among the farmers, selling them twenty-five pound cans of coffee for a ridiculously small sum. When a farmer gets his can he finds that instead of coffee, he has some nicely browned navy beans, with a little coffee essence poured over them.

One of the show windows at Schuyler's Hardware store is attractively dressed. It contains guns, game bags, hunting coats and other sportsmens' goods, and in the centre is a large eagle, and surrounding it are ducks, snipe, quail and other game, all stuffed. Green paper on the bottom represents grass. It is an artistic arrangement, and should be seen to be appreciated.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Chas. P. Elwell, for the past three years a student in Boston, is giving lessons on piano and violin. Both taught in the best methods, piano in New England Conservatory method, violin according to the German school.

The Millville School Board has decided to provide free text books in the school.

The street commissioner has been at work this week repairing the cobbled gutters on Main street.

The rate on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad to Washington and return for Grand Army Day is $5.71.

There will be an all day sweep stakes shoot at the Berwick Fair Grounds (this) Friday, September 16. Many of the Bloomsburg Gun Club will take part in the contest.

Richard Edwards has resigned the position of watchman at the First National Bank. He has been employed there for some years. John Keefer is his successor.

Governor Pattison has issued a proclamation recommending the observance of the 21st of October as the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Rev. P. A. Heilman, pastor of the Lutheran Church, Sunday last, announced that he had pledged nearly $7,000, toward the repair fund of the church. It will require $10,000, to make the needed repairs.

Thomas Hook of Shickshinny has purchased a lot of Peacock and Robbins, on Eighth street and will begin building at once. He will move his family as soon as the house is completed.

Tuesday morning Dietterich Bros. had a cake of ice delivered them with two bottles frozen in the midst of the cake. The ice was frozen by the Artificial Ice Company; the bottles having been placed in the water during the freezing process.

Dr. Winner sent his running horse, Monday to some of the lower counties where he enters the running races at the County fair. The horse can easily beat on a two minute race.

Concrete pavements are being laid by J. S. Shaffer & Co. at the Presbyterian Parsonage, Paul E. Wirt's property on Fifth street, P. S. Harman, on Iron street, and the Fifth street side of Dr. Willits'. That at the M. E. Parsonage is about completed.

Wise Virgins will keep oil in their vessels and their lanterns trimmed. There is no telling when the streets will be left in darkness by the failure of the arc lights to shine. Monday and Tuesday nights there was no light.

We are glad to note that Prof. J. F. Harkins, of Benton, a life-long republican is an ardent supporter of Grover Cleveland. We are told he says he cannot endure the republican high tariff. We would not be surprised to find many more republicans in the county following his example.

C. H. Reice has received word from his brother John of Philadelphia that the latter has made a purchase of a fast trotting horse for Charlie. If the horse proves to be as represented all the other trotters at our County fair must bite the dust.

The Central Park scene, in "One of the Finest," with the band playing, boats passing across the stage with their loads of merry passengers, pleasure seekers, picnic parties, etc., is said to be one of the handsomest scenes ever witnessed on any stage.

The large attendance at the democratic meeting at Benton last Saturday evening is a notice that the democrats of Columbia County are alive to the issues of this campaign and expect to poll every vote in the county.

County Commissioners Edgar, Rittenhouse and Sands started Tuesday to attend the Sixth Annual meeting of the County Commissioners of the state, held at Pittsburg, Wednesday and Thursday, September 14 and 15.

Some newspaper man, who has been there says: "Newspaper editing is a very funny amusement. If you give a man a puff, he never sees it; but let one line against him appear and he sees it before the paper is off the press; and while he would not have time to stop on the street to say 'thank you,' he has time to run all over town to denounce the editor who seeks to print the news. 'Twas ever thus.'"

Digging for the foundation of the fountain on Market Square was begun on Tuesday.

There will be a meeting of the Loyal Temperance Legion in the M. E. Church, Sunday afternoon at 2

"One of the Finest" at the Opera House next Tuesday. It will be a first class show.

Under the new ballot law a voter must mark his own ballot; he cannot have another person mark it for him.

Postmaster A. B. Cathcart has introduced steam heat into his residence by connecting with the pipes of the Steam Heating Company.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not accidental but is the result of careful study and experiment by educated pharmacists.

The partnership existing between James McCloskey and John Tracy as proprietors of the Exchange Hotel has been dissolved, Mr. McCloskey having bought the interest of Mr. Tracy.

The chime of bells used in E. J. Hassan's "One of the Finest" (twelve in number) are said by experts to be the sweetest and purest toned bells ever used on the stage, and are the largest sized bells ever carried for stage purposes

Thursday morning, G. W. Sterner, of Bloomsburg, received notice from the Pension department that he had secured a pension for William C. Mason, of Mordansville.

C. B. Chrisman is having the interior of his Oyster Bay re-painted and thoroughly cleaned ready for the busy winter season. The oyster season is now commenced and he expects to have a first class place for ladies and gentlemen.

Miss Jane Coombs played to a fair house last Thursday night. She is always good, and some of her support was excellent. The play "Bleak House" was so cut up, that it was difficult to keep track of the plot, even for those familiar with the novel.

Mr. Thomas Brobst died at his residence, Lime Ridge on Sunday afternoon aged 72 years. Some time ago he fell through the hay mow, and never recovered from the injuries he received. He was buried Wednesday at Lime Ridge. He was a member of the Masonic order, many of whom attended the funeral services.

If a fellow had only known how the fight was going, and had some money to put up on it, he could have found any number of men in this town who would have bet two to one on Sullivan. There was not much betting here because everybody wanted to bet on John L. Now they are all kicking themselves because they didn't bet on Corbett.

The swimming scene in "One of the Finest," in which thirty to forty boys splash, dive and swim in the hugh tank of water can truthfully be said to be one of the most realistic scenes ever presented on any stage.

Every piece of scenery used in E. J. Hassan's "One of the Finest" is carried by the company, as well as the many kind of marine craft used in the monster tank. Opera House next Tuesday night.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office and will be sent to the dead letter office September 27, 1892.

Miss Sue A. Christopher, Miss Mary Dunn, H. Frances Jones, Mr. J. R. Johnson, Mr. O. O. Landig, Mr. G. W. Miller, Mr. George B. Musser, Miss Lizzie Summers, Mr. P. G. Shultz, Mr. Jacob Walb.

CARDS.—Mr. Harry Case.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised September 13, 1892. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

The scenic effects used in "One of the Finest," with its blaze of calcium lights, a genuine rain burst of water, the realistic thunder storm, with its many weird effects, together with the mammoth ship taying to make the harbor during the storm, and the great Pier scene, with the "Revels of the wharf rats," are alone more than worth the price of admission.

A View of the World's Fair Buildings,

in the form of a large sized lithograph, in eight colors, with key to same, can be had by sending your address with twenty cents in postage stamps, to Geo. H. Heafford, G. P. A., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Chicago, Ill. As the supply is limited, applications must be made early. Should the supply become exhausted the postage stamps will be returned to applicant.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by C. A. Klein.

STRAYED.

A spotted cow strayed from the slaughter house lot of E. A. Rawlings last week Wednesday. Any information leading to the return of the cow will be suitably rewarded by Mr. Rawlings.

As an after-dinner pill, to strengthen the stomach, assist digestion, and correct any bilious tendencies, Ayer's Pills are considered the best. Being sugar-coated, they are as agreeable as any confection, and may be taken by the most delicate.

Good Races.

The success of the Shamokin fair, which begins on Tuesday, September 20th, is already ensured. Some of the fastest horses in the country have been entered and good racing may be expected. The association is arranging to accommodate thousands of people each day during the week, and with fine weather the fair will be better attended this year than ever before.

North Star Points.

Is the title of a book of reference for all points between Chicago and Lake Superior on the line of the Milwaukee & Northern R. R., and is a valuable publication for business men and tourists who may be interested in the development of the agricultural, mineral and timber resources of Northern Wisconsin and the upper penisula of Michigan. This book, together with an illustrated pamphlet telling "*Where the Trout Hide*" will be sent free upon application to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent "North Star Route," Chicago, Ill., or to John R. Pott, Dist. Passenger Agent., 486 Williams St., Williamsport, Pa.

"Oh, if I had only taken this medicine earlier in life, what years of suffering it would have saved me!" was the touching exclamation of one who had been cured of rheumatism by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Scores of such cases are on record.

SULLIVAN DISCONSOLATE.

THE BIG FELLOW BEMOANS HIS FATE AND TAKES TO DRINK.

It transpires that Sullivan after his defeat began undoing all careful work of training which he and his trainers have been doing for weeks past. Defeat and chagrin coupled with the absence then of motive for further training doubtless led the man to resume his convivial habits. Others about him were drinking. No wonder then that Sullivan drank. His deep sleep next morning, as could be seen, was the result of potations. When he wakened that morning he was taken over to the Gymnastic Club and there he was kept until the time when he should go with his people to the train on which the homeward journey was to begin at 8:30.

Sullivan at 4 P. M. was attired in bathing trunks and about to essay a plunge in the pool. The great giant presented a pitiable spectacle. The cut on his nose had been closed, but the eyes were blackened, the whole face swollen terribly. On the lower lip on the left side was a deep cut still open, and with whitening edges. The surfaces of the distended lips at the center had been literally smashed against his teeth by Corbett's blows. To spread forth all Sullivan said would edify no one and only render more pitiable the plight of the man, who through twelve years has been worshiped by the fistic world. He said that which in sober quiet he would not reiterate and which in his present condition may not be put on record as his deliberate views.

Sullivan lays greatest stress on the fact that he could not reach Corbett; the shifty lightening tactics of the new champion worried and dazed Sullivan. The Californian circled and circled, and kept Sullivan circling in order to face him. The frequent whirling, the whirl of the lights and the mazy swimming of thousands of white and eager faces banked up on all sides—all these tended to confuse and daze the big man of Boston. He never had been so puzzled before. The sensation was new. The lightening, flash-like science of the younger man was a revelation to Sullivan, who in his best days had never possessed such pugilistic elements. Than add ten years difference in age and the conditions that confronted him have been fairly stated.

"But I did not run away," the big fellow almost sobbed. "Lock us up in a room—just lock me in a room with him and see what I could do with him."

Then he relighted the sodden cigar which he held between his raw and swollen lips. "But he licked me—yes, he did; he licked me, and let it go at that," he blurted. "I give him all the credit he wants. He licked me square enough, but I'm old, I am. Let him go through what I have. Let him knock 'em all out for twelve years, and then see if he can do any better than I did. But my father and mother put some sense in this (clumsily spearing at his temple with a big index finger) and I know when I'm licked. I do. Yes, he licked the champion, and now he's champion. Let him take care of it as good as I did, that's all. I ain't kicking."

And so he rambled on, did the defeated champion. After awhile he went to lie down in the club house, and fell asleep. And how different the attentions paid him now from those hourly bestowed upon him heretofore. Then all his friends and trainers were at his beck and call. Each flew to do his bidding and to satisfy any wish. Now he was alone among the kindly hearted strangers at the club house. Handsome Dan Murphy was about the only one of the Sullivan outfit who was attending the ex-champion. Curious scrubbers in the bath department at the club house stared at the unsteady fighter as he strolled about the baths in his bathing trunks. He was practically in keeping until the hour when he should be gotten out of town. Wakeley and Johnson and Moran, his backers, where blocks away and about the hotels, while faithful Phil Casey was packing up for the journey. Jack Ashton was drinking in a party whose chief occupation was admiration of Jack McAuliffe, who was about the barroom. Thus go the shifting fortunes of pugilistic war.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, bilious-headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

It Will Build You Up

Are you all run down? *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will build you up and put flesh on you and give you a good appetite.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

American Mechanics at Central.

The order of American Mechanics of Sugarloaf held a picnic at Central Park on Saturday last. There was a large attendance and everybody had a good time. Speeches were made by C. F. McAfee and Rev. S. B. Fist. A festival was held in the evening which was well patronized. Jamison City Band furnished the music.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FOR SALE.—A horse coming four years old, weight about 1000 pounds, dark bay—drive single or double.

H. W. APPLEMAN,
2t. Buckhorn, Pa.

I. W. Hartman & Son.

Those of you who had your vacation at the sea shore or mountain, know that the point of talk by business men, was, "we must be at home by first of September." Well we are all here, and ready for *fall trade*. The goods are *in* and *coming*. We have had already a moderate rush for *fall dress goods*, for *fall coats*, for cotton and wool flannels, for trimming to fix up last years dresses, for yarns to make something for the *Fair*, for underwear, for a heavier grade of stockings for yourself or children, &c.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

P. S. Just opened 30 pieces half wove dress goods new style at 12½ cts. yd. Also a fine line of wool dress patterns (No two alike) from $3.50 to $10.00. Must be seen to appreciate.

I. W. H. & SON.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease *Consumption*, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis* and all throat and lung *Maladies*. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.
Sept. 16, 1 yr.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Keifer deceased.

The undersigned auditor to whom has been referred back his report by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, September 17th, 1892 at ten o'clock a. m. to perform his duties. All persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove their claims, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

B. F. ZARR,
Auditor.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FREE.

A Handsome Hunting Case GOLD WATCH either Ladies' or Gents', will be given to any GIRL or BOY who will sell 2 doz. cans of our GIFT BAKING POWDER. For particulars address with stamp. E. L. LOWREY & Co., Box 517, Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa. 9 9-3w.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at C. A. Klein's Drug Store.

BRISTOR H.,

is a young stallion, two years old, owned by C. E. Hower of Bloomsburg. He was sired by the celebrated trotter, Frank M., some of whose colts have made great records. His dam is a Morgan mare with three minute record. Bristor H. will stand for the season of 1892 at the stable of C. E. Hower, Bloomsburg. Terms $25.00 tf.

Clearing out Light Suits; a few left at Lowenberg's

For all school books and school supplies go to Mercer's Drug and Book store.

A nobby line of summer shirts at Lowenberg's.

For Wall Paper and Window Shades go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Slates, Pencils, Pens, Inks, Tablets, and all school books at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

Deeds, single and double acknowledgement, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

A fine crayon portrait given with every $10 worth of goods purchased at J. A. Hess, the shoe dealer.

Don't fail to call at J. A. Hess', and examine his fine line of shoes for summer wear, Oxford Ties, etc., before purchasing elsewhere.

Glasses fitted free of charge at J. G. Wells.' All workguaranteed.

Clerical coats in Alpaca etc., at Lowenberg's.

Don't forget that we sell all school books used at the Normal and Public schools. J. H. MERCER.

Writing paper by the Box or Quire at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE,

EASTON, PA.

Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science, Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineering, and Chemistry. Annual Commencement, June 22d. Fall term begins September 15th. For Catalogue, address

THE REGISTRAR, Easton, Pa.

HARRISON'S LETTER.

A STUMP SPEECH DISGUISED AS A LETTER.

A Bold and Unblushing Bid for Votes Which He Will Not Get—Daring Adaptation of Protection's Paradoxes—Food Made Both Cheaper and Dearer.

President Harrison's letter of acceptance is simply a stump speech in the form of an epistle. It is less a document to elucidate his views or to explain his party's purposes than an attempt to gain votes by accommodating those views and purposes to a hostile public opinion.

Four years ago Mr. Harrison had only contempt for "cheapness." Now he argues that the law passed to increase prices has really lowered them. The paradoxes of protection never had a more daring adapter than the president. According to him the same law has increased prices to the farmer and made food cheaper to the consumer, has lowered the cost of manufactures by taxing their raw materials, has enabled the producer to pay higher wages by reducing the price of his product.

In one respect only has Mr. Harrison the entire bravery of his bourbonism: he defends the billion dollar congress from its initial usurpation to its closing outrage. That the people condemned this congress, and incidentally his administration, by a majority of more than 1,800,000 is calmly ignored by the president. He says that "a vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries," as if that vote had not been given in 1890 and repeated in 1891. The election this year is simply a demand for judgment upon a verdict once rendered and confirmed.

President Harrison's tardy recognition of Mr. Blaine's action in forcing the partial amelioration of reciprocity upon a bill that had no original saving clause will hardly atone for his previous action in claiming all the credit of it. Good as far as it goes, this so called reciprocity is still "a sham," as the Democratic platform declares it to be. It untaxes foreigners only. It applies to our poorest instead of our best customers. And it favors other countries at the expense of our own.

The president's contention as to the effect of tariffs on wages is thoroughly disingenuous, not to say dishonest. He knows that the duty under the McKinley law in many schedules is more than the entire labor cost in the articles protected, and yet he repeats the deceptive claptrap about the necessity of covering "the differences in wages" between this country and Europe. He claims that "protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale," when he knows that the wages in free trade England are from 30 to 100 per cent. higher than in any protectionist country in Europe, and that the variations in wages in the same industries in different states of our Union under the same tariff are as great as the difference between the average wages here and in England.

It is characteristic of this nefarious system of false pretenses that it should convert the letter of acceptance of a president into the dishonest screed of a special pleader.

The passage upon the force bill will be variously interpreted, but fairly read it seems to be an abandonment of the extreme policy embodied in that odious measure. Two years ago the president tried to press a force bill through congress. He now talks soothingly of a nonpartisan commission to devise some scheme for counting the negro census as Republican votes. He affects to see, however, in the "new political movements" in the south and "the recent decisions of some of the state courts" a hope that "the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the state, the laws made equal and nonpartisan and the elections free and honest." Such a solution, he says, would be received with rejoicing by his party—the party of Wanamaker's pharisaism, Quay's corruption and Dudley's bribery—inasmuch as "a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections."

This is the Democratic doctrine, and while the smooth sayings of a candidate cannot be accepted as binding upon his party it is evident that President Harrison, like Mr. Reid and the other leaders of his party, is anxious to drop the force bill issue. At least he refrains from defending it, and definitely suggests another and far better method of settlement.

But, as we have said before, Mr. Harrison cannot wipe out the Republican record; he cannot hide facts with palaver.—New York World.

The Material Must Suffer.

The poor man has a certain number of outfits to buy, whether the material be good or bad, and if all wool suits do not come within his means he has to take the all cotton and shoddy. When he shivers in the keen winter wind he may or may not take the trouble to trace his sufferings to its source. Its source, when he finds it, is in the policy of "protecting" the manufacturing capitalist at the expense of the poor—the few at the expense of the many. Tariff laws made for revenue only would give the poor man and his family a practical untaxed outfit, not for the back only, but the kitchen, the bedroom and the workshop.—Minneapolis Times.

It Will Help Stevenson.

The greatest cry of Republican organs against Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the vice presidency, seems to be that he turned down Republican postmasters to put Democrats in their places. What advantage can be expected through raising such a cry it is hard to see unless it is the desire to keep the prejudices of those Republican officeholders alive and thus prevent them from joining the popular tide that is flowing this year toward the Democracy.—Easton Argus.

TAXATION.

An Accurate Analysis of Its True Purpose.

To seek to make taxation, which is a fit contrivance only for raising revenue, an instrument for effecting some ulterior purpose, be it ever so just and legitimate; to seek to use it for the attainment of any other advantage than the obvious one of raising money, is to lose sight of a fundamental principle of every free government and to forbid all expectation of recognizing any other basis for the exercise of this great sovereign power of the state than expediency, which in turn will depend upon the actions, passions and prejudices of legislators, who may not be the same in any two successive legislative assemblies. Such a perversion of principle, furthermore, reaches its climax of absurdity in practice when its immediate beneficiaries claim to be the only proper persons by whom the incidence and amount of taxation can be intelligently determined, a claim that is practically equivalent to the assumption that privilege should take precedence of right in the theory of government.

The idea of using the power of taxation for other purposes than that of obtaining revenue for defraying the necessary expenditure of the government was one hostile at the outset to all the beliefs and habits of thought of the American people; was totally incongruous with the social and political system which they instituted and expected, and was reluctantly admitted under the idea that the industries of a new country might need some temporary stimulus and assistance at the outset. It was not until after our late war that anybody ventured to openly maintain or defend the proposition that protection was other than the incidental and not the main object of the exercise of the taxing power, although this perversion of principle was tacitly recognized by the imposition and continuance of taxes which had for their intent or resulted in a prevention of the raising of revenue.—David A. Wells in September Forum.

Nebraska's Next Governor.

The Democrats of Nebraska have nominated as their candidate for governor that eminent philosopher and tariff reformer, J. Sterling Morton, whose career while in congress attracted national attention to him. If Mr. Morton shall be elected governor of Nebraska he will be in a position to administer the affairs of the state in a satisfactory manner, for he has already held the office once. His renomination is therefore all the more of a compliment, as it shows that after one trial the people of his state still want him. Mr. Morton has frequently been called the "Father of Arbor Day" for the reason that it is in great measure due to his efforts that the growth of artificial groves has been so carefully looked after in Nebraska. Mr. Morton has lived in Nebraska ever since he was twenty-two, at which time he was married to a lady to whom he had become engaged at sixteen. He was born in New York state in 1832 and graduated from Union college in 1854.

J. STERLING MORTON.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

If Republican platforms lay down precise rules for laying duties, Republican lawmakers should conform to them. If difference of labor cost is to be the rule we want a self adjusting tariff that will remove some of the bounty when wages go down. Why did they not give the president the power to issue a proclamation to reduce the tariff as wages are reduced? It would be just as safe as giving him the power to tax or untax the people on sugar, coffee, tea and hides whenever in his judgment any foreign country is not trading fair. Somehow these legislative powers are conferred on the president only for the purpose of increasing the burdens of taxation, not to lighten them.—Louisville Courier Journal.

The Force Bill Plotters.

The force bill plotters looked forward to the time when southern election officers would not dare to declare a Democrat elected to congress, and when every southern Democrat for a month or so before and after a congressional election would feel as uncertain of his liberty as a Russian nihilist, knowing it to be in the power of federal spies and detectives to cause his arrest, after which he would be tried before a jury of "tried and true Republicans" and perhaps sent to a northern prison.—Florida Times-Union.

Despondent Republicans.

The Republican press is evidently worked up over the dark prospect that confronts its party. The outlook is so dismal that it seems to be necessary to charge the Democratic party with the most nefarious designs on the government. Everything that is lovely is credited to Republicanism and all that is pernicious is charged to the Democracy. And still the prospect doesn't grow brighter. Strange!—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

A Task Indeed.

The recent terrible labor-capital warfare throughout the country shows in a very bad light the happiness and prosperity of the protected American laborer. What with the great Pennsylvania riots, the New York strike and the bloody east Tennessee warfare to explain, those upholding existing governmental methods have a task indeed before them.—Houston Daily Post.

Let Mr. McKinley Answer.

As Mr. McKinley claims to be a good lawyer, well read in the constitution, he ought to think matters over and tell the public whether it would not be just and lawful to deny public protection to every industry that has organized itself as a trust or monopoly. Surely the people ought not to be forced to protect public robbers.—St. Louis Republic.

REED ON EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Ex-Czar and His Humorous Charge Against the House.

Ex-Czar Reed is something of a humorist in his way, and he has seldom been more humorous than he is now in accusing the Democratic house of "extravagance," because with a Republican senate and a Republican president against it it could not repeal the sugar bounty act, the steamship subsidy act and such like acts passed by the Reed congress with the deliberate intention of increasing the expenditures of the government and making the increase permanent.

The Reed congress and the Harrison administration have run the annual expense for pensions alone up to $140,000,000, so that with this and the $10,000,000 a year for sugar bounties we have a permanent expense of $150,000,000 a year altogether aside from what are properly the ordinary expenses of government.

Under the disability pension bill and other pension acts now in operation the annual expense for pensions will increase for some years to come. It will reach at least $150,000,000 a year. The sugar bounty will be repealed as soon as the Democrats elect a president and a majority of the senate. Until then it remains with the other permanent charges imposed on the country by the most scandalous congress the country ever had.

With a Democratic senate these permanent charges can be greatly reduced. When Mr. Cleveland is inaugurated he will certainly renew the practice of that strict economy which characterized his first administration and resulted in the surplus which Harrison has dissipated.

In the meantime Harrison is responsible before the country for the increased expense of his radical administration. He is costing the country a round $100,000,000 a year more than Arthur cost it. Where is the Republican who will say that Harrison is worth this much more for the country? It may be that we are to have another Republican president in the future. If so, let us get one who costs less and is worth more for the money.—St. Louis Republic.

Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.

—Chicago Times.

Which Falsehood Shall We Believe?

Republican organs are now busily engaged in telling their readers that the reason why the wages of the ironworkers are being reduced is because the price of iron has fallen, owing to the reduction of the tariff on iron. At the same time they tell us that the prices of woolen goods, tin and other products are reduced because the tariff has been increased. It is just such idiotic and false arguments as these that are causing the sensible people to vote against the Republican party. The people are not fools if the editors of the Republican organs are.—Bristol (Pa.) Observer.

Beneficence of McKinley's Tariff.

Is Mr. McKinley explaining to the Jersey people how imports have increased when he promised that his bill would check them? It is appalling to see how Americans stick to imports when they ought to buy nothing but what is made by home monopolies. Things will never be right until we adopt the Chinese policy completely and make a tariff that is absolutely prohibitive. As it is now nearly every American who has the money to do so appears to prefer buying importations rather than the home product. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

The South Is Still Solid.

We do not believe that Virginia or any other southern state will go for the third party, or that enough votes will be drawn from the Democratic ranks by that party to give any such state to the Republicans. There will no doubt be considerable talk and some bluster, but when southern white men come to the polls in November, and consider that they are in reality voting either for or against the force bill, they will be very apt to take no risk, but cast their ballots squarely for Democracy, white rule and free elections.—Richmond Times.

Only the Capitalist Gets Protection.

Where does the "protection" come in? The American workman certainly gets none. The capitalist gets it all. He is permitted to filch money from the public in the form of exorbitant prices for his products, and not satisfied with that he must be allowed to rob his workmen. Just now, too, this high tariff protection includes a contribution of some hundreds of thousands of dollars from the people of Pennsylvania to pay the expenses of the state militia while protecting the Carnegie mills.—Rhode Island Democrat.

The Two Candidates.

At Buzzard's Bay, each happy day,
The merry fish do bite,
And Grover hears good news come in
From morning until night,
While fishing from the sandy bank
With all an angler's might.

Beside the waters of the Lake of Loon
Stalks worried Benny 'neath the pale, cold moon.
Twists in his hands his old grandfather's hat,
And says, "How can I get round that man Platt?"

—New York Journal.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is a Harmless, Positive Cure for the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness and Leucorrhœa.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.

It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

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MILTON, Pa.,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS,

By the following well-known makers:

Chickering,

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Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers' prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

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CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Plans and Estimates on all kinds of buildings. Repairing and carpenter work promptly attended to.

Dealer in Builder's Supplies.

Inside Hardwood finishes a specialty.

Persons of limited means who desire to build can pay part and secure balance by mortgage

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Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

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Always something new and interesting;

WE WANT TO SELL,
WE MUST SELL,
WE WILL SELL

One second hand Grain Drill, with Fertilizer attachment, CHEAP; One second hand Grain Drill, without Ferilizer attachment; CHEAPER.

If you want to buy a Drill, here is a chance to make an

INVESTMENT.

D. W. KITCHEN,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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RELIABLE CLOTHING AND HAT HOUSE

Comes to the front with the

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

—AND—

MAKING AND FITTING

∴ OF THE ∴

Best, the Newest and Most Stylish, Lowest in Price; and to prove Satisfaction is our Endeavor

The best value for Money is to buy your

Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Trunks and Valises of

I. MAIER,

Corner of Main and Centre Streets, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

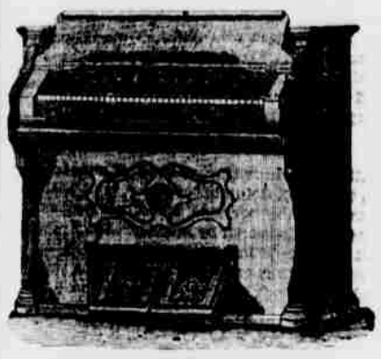
UNEXCELLED CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Largest Clothing and Hat House in Columbia and Montour Counties

SALTZERS'.

Don't Want the Earth.

It isn't every body that wants the earth, but when people make up their minds that they want a piano, organ, or sewing machine, they want the best on earth for the least money. The proper thing to do is to buy of a good reliable home dealer who will make things right, if there is any thing wrong. Go and see J. Saltzer, the well known dealer in all kinds of musical instruments and sewing machines. He handles the Steck, Estey *and* Starr *pianos; the* Estey, Miller *and* United States *Organs.*



The celebrated White, *and other makes of Sewing Machines. Satisfaction guaranteed by* J. Saltzer, *Bloomsburg, Pa Main St. below Market*

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The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

We Challenge Comparison with any other illuminating oil made.

We stake our Reputation, as Refiners upon the statement that it is

The Best Oil

IN THE WORLD.

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BLOOMSBURG STATION,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A Family Affair

Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.

Hires' Root Beer

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good" —'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

MEN AND WOMEN.

President White's benefactions to Cornell will foot up nearly $200,000.

The Empress Josephine once bought thirty-eight bonnets in one month.

Queen Victoria not only drinks spirits and water, but her right name is Wettin.

Prince Bismarck enjoys now a competency closely estimated at $250,000 a year.

Twenty-two pages of the British Museum catalogue are required to contain a list of Mr. Gladstone's writings.

The tallest man living to-day is said to be Chang-tu-Ling, the Chinese giant. His height is 7 feet 3 inches.

Swinburne says in his new essay on Herrick: "He knew what he could not do, a rare and invaluable gift."

The Pope can master the English, German and French languages to the utmost perfection, besides being a fine classical scholar.

Yale will have three representatives in the Supreme Court at Washington: Henry B. Brown, David J. Brewer and George Shiras, Jr.

Edmund Clarence Stedman said to a Boston *Journal* writer: "I would rather be the best bootblack in New York than the poorest poet."

John D. Rockefeller lives all summer at his castle on the Hudson, near Irvington. There are 106 rooms for guests, and he entertains an army of friends.

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell has given more money to the Catholic Church than any other woman now living in America, and has received a special gold medal from the Pope.

The estate of 10,000 acres on which George Vanderbilt is erecting a baronial estate in North Carolina represents forty farms, which were bought from mountaineers at a total cost of $600,000.

Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, is described as the the most picturesque of surviving Confederate Generals. He is tall and slender, "with a mane of black hair that is striking in appearance."

The Empress Frederick has become a proverb in Germany for her generosity, large-heartedness and devotion to philantropic work—a devotion that is shown by personal effort among her favorite charities.

An old man seventy-nine years old, living in Nodaway county, Mo., plows his own land with a horse twenty-nine years old, which was born on the same farm and has worked on it with the old man ever since.

Marshal Patrice Mac Mahon, the gallant ex-President of France, although eighty-two years old, is as robust as at fifty. He boasts that serious illness has never been his lot, and that only when wounded has he been confined to his bed.

Stonewall Jackson's widow devotes all her energies now to the education of her motherless grandchildren, Julia and Jackson Christian. The reading of her husband's manuscript memoirs, recently prepared for publication, nearly ruined her eyesight.

The only social club of which Mr. Blaine is a member is the Kebo Valley Club, of Mount Desert, which recently elected the ex-Secretary of State to honorary membership. In discussing his election with some friends at Bar Harbor, Mr. Blaine said: "In all my twelve years of Washington life I never joined a club or had any desire to do so."

THE TRUTH IN SPLINTERS.

A bad man generally hates a good dog.

To listen to a doubt is to listen to a devil.

No man's character is any better than his word.

The cloven foot is often covered with patent leather.

The devil will not be afraid of your bible if there is dust on it.

It doesn't take a bit of meanness out of a rascal to polish him.

A preacher with a warm heart will not long have a cold church.

To be slow to anger is better than to own the best kind of a seven-shooter.

The survival of the fittest is the doctrine that always wins in a dog fight.

A dollar will buy four times as much for a grateful man as it will for a stingy one.

It is generally the man who can least afford the cost who has the reddest nose.

Too many people are electric lights in prayer meeting and tallow dips at home.

It won't do any good to confess your sins unless you are willing to forsake them.

The devil has more sense than to undertake to make a drunkard out of a stingy man.

Before you go boasting that you have been bad be sure that you have got entirely over it.

There are many people who never expect to get what they ask for in prayer meeting.

A man will sometimes fight for his dog where he wouldn't turn his hand over for his wife.

You can't tell how much money a man has in his pocketbook by the size of the strap around it.

There are people who make a good deal of noise in shouting who keep very still with their money.

Some people never find out that an opportunity is an opportunity until it has turned the next corner.

Don't forget that your children will pay more attention to your tracks than they will to your precepts.

People who want to do good never have to stand around on the street corners waiting for an opportunity.

There is a way in which the postage stamp has the advantage of the small boy. It can never be licked but once. —Ram's Horn.

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and many others; it is healthier—so says every thoughtful physician; and it is cheaper as every housekeeper knows when she finds that *one-half* the quantity answers every purpose.

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True & Co., shall we instruct and start you, reader? If we do, and if you work industriously, you will in due time be able to buy an island and build a hotel, if you wish to. Money can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This entirely new lead brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment—we teach you FREE. This is an age of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Wherever you are, and whatever you are doing, you want to know about this wonderful work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. No space to explain here, but if you will write to us, we will make all plain to you FREE. Address,

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 20	1 50		
Cameron	6 35	....	.....	5
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5 53
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 26	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 26	10 39	6 05
Rupert	7 12	2 31	10 44	6 23
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 36	10 49	6 29
Espy	7 27	2 43	....	6 35
Lime Ridge	7 34	2 50	.....	6 42
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 46
Briarcreek	7 41	....	....	6 50
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 12	6 56
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 02
Hick's Ferry	8 10	3 17	...	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 22
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	....	7 32
Nanticoke	8 26	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	.	7 43
Plymouth	8 33	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4 00	.....	7 52
Kingston	8 45	4 06	12 03	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 02
Maltby	8 52	4 12	.....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 13	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	.....	8 17
Pittston	9 08	4 30	12 22	8 25
Duryea	9 12	4 34	.....	8 29
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	.....	8 32
Taylorville	9 25	4 45	12 35	8 44
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	....	8 47
SCRANTON	9 35	4 55	12 46	8 52
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	M

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 43	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 17	1 52	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 10	1 55	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 31
West Pittston	6 35	10 20	2 06	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 28	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 01
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 52	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 30
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 24	3 17	7 44
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 25	7 47
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 33	7 58
Briar Creek	8 09	....	3 40	....
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 56	3 50	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 05	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 42	12 23	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 33	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 51	8 53
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	1 00	5 05	9 07
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tomanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. RY

In effect May 22, 1892 Trains leave Sunds

EASTWARD

9:45 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphi Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washington 8:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:25 p. m. Train 19 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:55 p. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

6:22 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:50 a m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:18 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 8:45 a. m. and Washington 10:06 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

2:04 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m —Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m —Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:05 p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamspo. and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:55 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:33 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:40 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:30 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:25 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 9:05 p. m. Through Parlor car from Philadelphia, week days.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12 10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:50 p. m. Hazleton 7:56 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:40 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p. m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:39 p. m., Sunbury 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	NORTH. Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	12 10	7 15	8 35	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 04	7 07	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	12 00	7 04	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 52	6 56	8 53	2 53	6 58
Lightstreet	6 05	11 49	6 53	8 56	2 56	7 12
Orangeville	5 51	11 38	6 43	9 08	3 07	7 08
Forks	5 45	11 27	6 33	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 24	6 30	9 20	3 20	7 24
Stillwater	5 37	11 19	6 25	9 27	3 25	7 29
Benton	5 28	11 09	6 16	9 37	3 33	7 39
Edson	5 23	11 04	6 11	9 41	3 38	7 44
Coles Creek	5 20	11 02	6 09	9 44	3 42	7 48
Sugarloaf	5 15	11 57	6 03	9 48	3 46	7 52
Lanonchs	5 12	10 54	6 00	9 55	3 50	7 57
Central	5 08	10 43	5 53	10 03	4 00	8 07
Jamison City	5 00	10 40	5 50	10 10	4 05	8 10
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. A.M	Ar A.M	Ar. P.M.	P

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PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6.10, 11.36 a. m.

For Williamsport, 7.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, 7.45 a. m., 3.15. 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Catawissa 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 10.21 a. m. 7.03 p. m.

For Rupert 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 3.15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.25 p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.03 p. m.

Trains for Bloomsburg

Leave New York via of Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m. 7.57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m., 9.28 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9.50 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.19, 6.10 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.15. p m.

Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 11.43 a. m., 1.37, 3.37, 6.19, 11.25 p. m. Sundas, 7.59, 10.12 a. m. 4.22 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station, Phila (P. & R. R. R.) 3.55, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.37, 3.54, 5.32 7.13 p. m. Sundays 3.55, 8.02, 11.27 a. m., 3.50, 5.42, 7 13 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Warf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Weekdays—Express, 5.15 (excursion 6.45), 8.00 9.00, 10.45 a. m., 1.00 (Saturdays only 1.30), 2.00, 3.00 (50 minute flyer 3.30), 4.00, 5.00 6.00 p. m. Accommodation 8.00, p. m., 4.15, 5.30, 6.30 p. m. Sundays—Express 5.14, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 9.30, 10.30, a. m., 4.30 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.

Returning, leave Atlantic City depot, and Arkansas avenues, weekdays—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9 00 10 10 a. m. and 3.15, 4 00, 5.30 (Excursion, 6.00), 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m. Accommodation, 4.10, 5.10, 8.10 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Sundays—Express 3.30, 4 00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30 p. m. Accommodation, 7.10 a. m. and 5 05 p. m.

I. A. WEIGARD, Pres. & Gen'l Manager. C. C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.
COMBINED IS WHAT LION COFFEE IS MADE OF
IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

A Little Girls Experience In a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last winter she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones".—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at C. A. Kleim's Drugstore.

"The Yeddo straw hats" newest and lightest hat made at Lowenberg's.

EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

An elegant line of neck wear at Lowenberg's.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

Two Harvest Excursions

VIA THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH AND SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1892.

Where the grasses are kissed by the wand'ring breeze,
And the fields are rich with the golden grain;
Where the schooner ploughs through the prairie seas,
To its destined port on the western plain;
Where homes may never be sought in vain,
And hope is the thriftiest plant that grows;
Where man may ever his rights maintain,
The land is as free as the wind that blows.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William Street, Williamsport, Pa. 7-8-12t.

Of Interest to Young Men.

Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palms Business College, 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for those who wish to become bread winners.

HAY FEVER
Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by
Dr. Hoxie's Certain Croup Cure.
The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure for Pneumonia, Diptheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis. 50 cts.
A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on Monday, Sept. 26, 1892 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

M. Q. White, Est., Scott, Personalty $299.50
Amzy Craig, Est., Roaringcreek, Personalty $300.00.
Thomas Lutz, Est., Beaver, Personalty $300.00.
Peter Swank, Est., Locust, Personalty $300.00.
Floyd Fritz, Est., Sugarloaf, Personalty $5.00.
Elisha Hayman, Est., Greenwood, Personalty $300.00.
Simon Lowry, Est., Orange, Personalty $300.00
Jerome Grassley, Est., Briarcreek, Personalty $66.95.
William Helwig, Est., Locust, Personalty $35.00.
Valentine Welliver, Est., Pine, Personalty $1.92.
O. A. Megargell, Est., Orange, Personalty $300.00.
Henry B. Angle, Est., Scott, Realty $300.00.

Clerk's Office, G. M. QUICK,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 5, 1892. Clerk, O. C.

Meeting of Naval Veterans of the United States at Baltimore—Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The naval veterans of the United States will hold a re-union at Baltimore September 15th to 19th inclusive, and for this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its lines at one first class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going September 13th to 20th, valid for return until October 10th inclusive, and will permit a stop-off at Philadelphia and Harrisburg and at stations between Harrisburg and Baltimore.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators, executors, guardians, accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, Monday, September 26th, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. First account of Thos. W. Edgar administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Martha J. Edgar late of Scott twp. Col. Co. deceased.

No. 2. First and final account of Owen W. Cherington administrator of Peter Swank, who was Trustee of Harriet Eveland, a daughter of John Herner deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of Jacob Fenstemacher administrator of the estate of Catharine Fenstemacher, late of Main twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 4. First and final account of John S. Kline, Testamentary Guardian of Reuben O. Davis as filed by H. W. Kline Executor of John S. Kline, late of Benton, deceased.

No. 5. First and final account of John S. Kline, Testamentary Guardian of Nora L. Davis as filed by H. W. Kline, Executor of John S. Kline deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of Charles L. Workheiser, Executor of Charles Workheiser, late of Mifflin twp., deceased.

No. 7. First and final account of S. Emma Eves, Executor of Sarah Eves, late of the borough of Millville, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of Wm. Houghton, Guardian of Mattie Fowler, a minor child of John F. Fowler, late of Pine twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 9. First and final account of Joseph Maust, Executor of Jacob Wampole, late of Madison twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of Jacob Carl, attorney in fact for the heirs of Joseph Carl, late of Locust twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 11. First and final account of Wm. Hagenbuch, Executor of Mary A. Hagenbuch, late of Orange twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 12. First and partial account of H. H. Grotz, Executor of Ezekiel Cole, late of Sugarloaf twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of Wilson Yeager, administrator of Joseph Tyson, late of Locust twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 14. First and final account of Jacob Carl, Executor of the estate of Matilda Carl, late of Locust twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 15. First and final account of John W. Fortner, Executor of B. P. Fortner, late of Catawissa, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 16. First and final account of Amos W. Dreibelbis, administrator of John G. Shoemaker late of Madison twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 17. First and final account of Sterling W. Dickson, administrator, c. t. a. of Mary M. Kishbauch, late of the borough of Berwick, Col. Co., deceased. Also account of the proceeds of real estate sold under order of Court to pay debts.

No. 18. First and final account of Ellen Kline, Executor of Frank P. Kline, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 19. First and final account of John Shaffer, Guardian of May L. Neidig minor child of John Boyer, late of Locust twp., deceased

No. 20. First and final account of Edward E. Ralston, Guardian of Wilbur E. Fisher, minor child of Clotworthy C. Fisher, late of the town of Bloomsburg, said minor having arrived at the age of twenty one years.

No. 21. First and final accornt of George B. Swank and D. L. Swank, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Swank, late of Mifflin twp., deceased.

No. 22. First and final account of George B. Swank and D. L. Swank, administrators of the estate of Obadiah Swank, late of the twp., of Mifflin, deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NO. 1.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, will be sold at public sale or outcry, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co., the following real estate, to-wit:

All that certain timber lot lying in Mifflin township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: east and north by D. S. Brown, Wesley Hetler and Malem Andrew, and on the south and west by Wesley Hetler, containing

TEN ACRES,

more or less; as the property of A. J. Brosious. Fi. Fa.

NO. 2.

All the right, title and interest of William Lennon in that certain lot of ground situate in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of the Espy road and Ferry road, running thence southwestwardly along the Espy road fifty feet to a lot of Patrick McFatten, thence southwestwardly along said lot two hundred and fourteen feet more or less to an alley, thence northeastwardly along said alley fifty feet to the Ferry road, thence along said road northwestwardly to the place of beginning; it being part of a larger lot of land conveyed by Lewis H. Maus to J. W. Hendershott, and by the said J. W. Hendershott to Sarah Lennon by deed dated April 19, 1867; the said William Lennon being one of the heirs of the said Sarah Lennon. A two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Stable and other outbuildings; as the property of William Lennon. Fi. Fa.

NO. 3.

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Sugarloaf, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit; Beginning at a post thence by lot No. 3 of the real estate late of William Roberts, deceased, north twenty-nine and a half degrees east one hundred and thirty-nine and nine-tenths perches to a ——, thence by lot No. 7 north sixty degrees west eighteen and four-tenths perches to a post, thence by lot No. 2 south twenty-nine and a half degrees west ninety-nine and two-tenth perches to a post, thence by said lot north seventy-seven degrees west, eleven and three-tenth perches, to a cherry, thence by lands of John Roberts south eighty and three quarter degrees west thirty and five-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Phineas Renley south sixty degrees east eighteen and four-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTEEN ACRES

and eighteen and four-tenth perches, strict measure; as the property of Samuel Roberts. Levari Facias.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold by JOHN MOUREY,
Sept. 7th. Sheriff.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1892.

Mr. Harrison finds it more and more difficulty as the campaign grows more interesting to boss the republican machine from out of the way Loon Lake, so he will this week return to the White House, where he can watch and direct every move made He thought seriously at one time of taking up his residence in New York city during the rest of the campaign in order to make certain that his orders were carried out, but he was finally made to see that it was more politic to remain in Washington and pretend to be engrossed with his executive duties.

"South Dakota", said a gentleman just from democratic headquarters in New York, "as been cleverly taken out of the republican column by an arrangement made a day or two ago by Representatives of the democratic and of the people's party. In that state there are three fully organized parties, and when they vote for separate tickets the republicans have the plurality. A democrat who is a member of the national committee conceived the idea of a fusion between the democratic and the peoples' party in that state, both to support the peoples' state ticket and the four presidential electors to be equally divided, and after considerable negotiation the fusion has been agreed upon." If this gentleman's news is trustworthy, and I have every reason to believe that it is, Cleveland and Stevenson will get two electoral votes that have not been counted upon.

The same gentleman assured me that all the republican talk about the failure of Mr. Cleveland to harmonize certain alleged discordant elements in the democratic party of New York was the veriest bosh. Said he: "Before the first of October it will be so plain that the most sanguine republican will have to acknowledge that the democratic party of New York is harmoniously working to carry that state for Cleveland, and what is more to the point, they are going to succeed in doing it."

Ex Treasurer Huston, of Indiana, is in Washington on a political mission and it is significant that he admits that the chance of the republican to carry that state is largely dependent upon the outcome of their efforts to have the court declare the present apportionment law of the state unconstitutional. He also admits that there is republican disaffection in the state. This is in marked contrast to the claim everything tone, of the Indiana republicans who have come to Washington since Harrison was nominated.

General A. S. Duford, of Virginia, a prominant railroad man, says about polities in his state. "I do not think the third party will cut much of a figure in the Virginia campaign this year. It appears to be weakening every day, and I think, the democracy will carry the state very cleverly for Cleveland.

According to the information received here the peoples' party is also "weakening every day" in all the rest of the southern states, and the danger which was apprehended at one time on account of its existence is now regarded as very small. The issue between the democratic and republican parties is sharply drawn in this campaign that no man who has ever been a democrat feels like aiding indirectly the republican party by casting a vote for a ticket which he knows can by no combination of circumstances win.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the undersigned and to all persons whom it may concern that he will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, on Monday afternoon, September 26, 1892, at 3 o'clock, at which time any person having any objection to his final discharge as an Insolvent debtor can appear and make the same known.

R. R. LITTLE, ABRAM PETERMAN,
Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sylvester Pursel, late of Hemlock township.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sylvester Pursel late of Hemlock twp., Col. Co. Pa., have been granted to the undersigned administrators to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

D. C. PURSEL,
F. D. DENTLER.
9-16-6t Bloomsburg, Pa.

Bloomsburg Water Company Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Bloomsburg Water Company will be held at the office of the Company in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, October 11, 1892, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and the transaction of the regular business of the company.

F. P. BILLMEYER
Sept. 9, 1892, 4t. Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on Monday, September 26, 1892, and confirmed nisi, and unless Exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

1. First and final account of E. F. Bardo, Assignee of A. J. Bardo, and Elsie A. Bardo of Pine Township. G. M. QUICK,
Prots. Office, Prot.
Bloomsburg, Pa., August 27, 1892.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on Monday Sept. 26, 1892 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

1. Account of Amos Driebilbis, Trustee of the estate of Isaac Shoemaker, late of Madison Township.

Clerk's Office, G. M. QUICK
Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug 27, 1892. Clerk, O. C.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County on the 3rd day of October next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th 1874, and the supplements thereto, by M. Powers, Redmond E. Foy, Bernard F. Darrah, John J. Tighe and Patrick Crane for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "St. Ignatius Catholic, Total Abstinence Benevolence society" of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the character and object of which is to promote temperance among all, to undertake any sort of charitable work possible to the members, and to further other benevolent and christian causes, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges conferred by the Act of assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

Sept. 10, 1892. FRED IKELER, Solicitor.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts, at Druggists.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Celebrated "Clauss" Bread, Cake and Paring Knife Manufacturers want agents in every locality to handle these knives. Best thing in the market. Present agents clear from $10 to $15 daily. Send $1.00 for sample set. THE CLAUSS SHEAR CO., Fremont, O.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias, and Alias FieriFacias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale or outcry, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, '92,

at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, the following real estate, to-wit:

NO. 1.

All that certain lot of ground in Mifflinville, Mifflin township, Columbia County, Pa., marked and described in the plan of Mifflinville by number (125) one hundred and twenty-five in lot, bounded on the north by Second street, on the east by lot number one hundred twenty-six, on the south by Third street, and on the west by lot now or formerly of Mary Gearhart, said lot being 200 feet in depth and 66 feet in width, (20) by 66); as the property of A. R. Pedder.

NO. 2.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by Railroad street, on the east by lot of John Johnson, on the south by an alley, and on the west by lot of Thomas Boran, containing 25 feet front and 150 feet deep; as the property of Job J. Curran.

NO. 3.

All that lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Centralia, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the north by Second St., on the east by an alley, on the south by lands of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, on the west by Locust Avenue, said lot being twenty-five (25) feet in front on said Locust Avenue and of that width one hundred and fifty feet (150) in depth. And being the lot which is marked—— in block number——as laid out by the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company; as the property of Margaret Duffy.

NO. 4.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the township of Conyngham, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of Rock street, fifty feet west of northwest corner of Rock and Myers street, thence along said Park street south eighty-seven degrees west twenty-five feet to a stone, thence north three degrees west one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, thence along said alley north seventy-seven degrees east twenty-five feet to a stake, thence south three degrees east, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, being the lot marked with the number ten (10) in block number one hundred and eleven (111) in town of Centralia, as laid out by the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company in the map or plan of said town of Centralia; as the property of Margaret Murrey.

NO. 5.

All that farm or tract of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Adam Beiles, east by lands of Jacob M'Collum, south by lands of John Belshline and Elias Pealer, and west by lands of Peter Ipher and Catherine Lutz, containing

FORTY-ONE ACRES,

or more, exclusive of the grave yard; as the property of David Doty.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold by JOHN MOURFY,
August 19th. Sheriff.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
Instruments and instructions free. For particulars address THAD. H. ROWLAND, OBERLIN, OHIO.
AT HOME FREE

POPE SAID:— "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be, blessed."

You don't feel well, but you think you will be all right after a while. You go on that way from month to month, and the chances are that you grow worse. You may wait too long. If you have headache, indigestion, nervousness, loss of physical or mental power, poor memory, weak back or limbs—a general "run down" sort of feeling, you need

BRAINOLINE.

It has proved a priceless Blessing to many, many people. It is a vitalizer. It supplies needed elements of nutrition. It is gentle, but sure. Is sold on a positive guarantee. We don't want your money if we can't help you.

If your druggist don't have it write to us. Securely mailed for $1.00; 6 for $5.00.

STANLEY MEDICINE COMPANY,
STAR DRUG STORE, 62 South Main Street. WILKES-BARRE.

Fall Season of '92 at Lowenberg's

THIS WELL KNOWN

CLOTHING HOUSE

needs no Flashy Heading in making its announcement

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Its previous reputation for

HONESTY AND UPRIGHTNESS

gained by an existence of almost a half a century are sufficient assurance that this policy will be continued. Case after case, filled with all the prevalent styles of the trade is being received.

Nobby Clothing, Stylish Hats and Novelties in Furnishings. In the

Custom Tailoring Department

Will be found all the newest shades and you will be surprised at the phenomenally low prices you can get.

FINE TAILOR MADE GARMENTS.

CALL WHILE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE

and make your selection at the old established stand of

The D. LOWENBERG Estate.

Fine Clohiers at Low Prices. Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.
COMBINED IS WHAT
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IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place. by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

A Little Girls Experience In a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last winter she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones".—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at C. A. Kleim's Drugstore.

"The Yeddo straw hats" newest and lightest hat made at Lowenberg's.

EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

An elegant line of neck wear at Lowenberg's.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

Two Harvest Excursions.

VIA THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH AND SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1892.

Where the grasses are kissed by the wand'ring breeze,
And the fields are rich with the golden grain;
Where the schooner ploughs through the prairie seas,
To its destined port on the western plain;
Where homes may never be sought in vain,
And hope is the thriftiest plant that grows;
Where man may ever his rights maintain,
The land is as free as the wind that blows.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William Street, Williamsport, Pa.
7-8-12t.

Of Interest to Young Men.

Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palms Business College, 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for those who wish to become bread winners.

HAY FEVER
Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by
Dr. Hoxie's Certain Croup Cure.
The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure for Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis. 50 cts.
A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y., Mf'g'r.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on Monday, Sept. 26, 1892 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

M. Q. White, Est., Scott, Personalty $299.50
Amzy Craig, Est., Roaringcreek, Personalty $300.00.
Thomas Lutz, Est., Beaver, Personalty $300.00.
Peter Swank, Est., Locust, Personalty $300.00.
Floyd Fritz, Est., Sugarloaf, Personalty $300.00
Elisha Hagenbuch, Est., Greenwood, Personalty $300.00.
Simon Lowry, Est., Orange, Personalty $300.00
Jerome Grassley, Est., Briarcreek, Personalty $95.95.
William Helwig, Est., Locust, Personalty $95.00.
Valentine Welliver, Est., Pine, Personalty $1.00.
O. A. Megargell, Est., Orange, Personalty $300.00.
Henry B. Angle, Est., Scott, Realty $300.00.

Clerk's Office, G. M. QUICK,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 5, 1892. Clerk, O. C.

Meeting of Naval Veterans of the United States at Baltimore—Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The naval veterans of the United States will hold a re-union at Baltimore September 15th to 19th inclusive, and for this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its lines at one first class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going September 13th to 20th, valid for return until October 10th inclusive, and will permit a stop-off at Philadelphia and Harrisburg and at stations between Harrisburg and Baltimore.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators, executors, guardians, accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, Monday, September 26th, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. First account of Thos. W. Edgar administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Martha J. Edgar late of Scott twp. Col. Co. deceased.

No. 2. First and final account of Owen W. Cherington administrator of Peter Swank, who was Trustee of Harriet Eveland, a daughter of John Herner deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of Jacob Fenstemacher administrator of the estate of Catharine Fenstemacher, late of Main twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 4. First and final account of John S. Kline, Testamentary Guardian of Reuben O. Davis as filed by H. W. Kline Executor of John S. Kline, late of Benton, deceased.

No. 5. First and final account of John S. Kline, Testamentary Guardian of Nora L. Davis as filed by H. W. Kline, Executor of John S. Kline deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of Charles L. Workheiser, Executor of Charles Workheiser, late of Mifflin twp., deceased.

No. 7. First and final account of S. Emma Eves, Executor of Saran Eves, late of the borough of Millville, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of Wm. Houghton, Guardian of Mattie Fowler, a minor child of John F. Fowler, late of Pine twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 9. First and final account of Joseph Maust, Executor of Jacob Wampole, late of Madison twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of Jacob Carl, attorney in fact for the heirs of Joseph Carl, late of Locust twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 11. First and final account of Wm. Hagenbuch, Executor of Mary A. Hagenbuch, late of Orange twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 12. First and partial account of H. H. Gretz, Executor of Ezekiel Cole, late of Sugarloaf twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of Wilson Yeager, administrator of Joseph Tyson, late of Locust twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 14. First and finel account of Jacob Carl, Executor of the estate of Matilda Carl, late of Locust twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 15. First and final account of John W. Fortner, Executor of B. F. Fortner, late of Catawissa, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 16. First and final account of Amos W. Driebelbis, administrator of John G. Shoemaker late of Madison twp., Col. Co., deceased.

No. 17. First and final account of Sterling W. Dickson, administrator, c. t. a. of Mary M. Kishbauch, late of the borough of Berwick, Col. Co., deceased. Also account of the proceeds of real estate sold under order of Court to pay debts.

No. 18. First and final account of Ellen Kline, Executor of Frank P. Kline, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 19. First and final account of John Shaffer, Guardian of May L. Neidig minor child of John Boyer, late of Locust twp., deceased.

No. 20. First and final account of Edward E. Ralston, Guardian of Wilbur E. Fisher, minor child of Clotworthy C. Fisher, late of the town of Bloomsburg, said minor having arrived at the age of twenty one years.

No. 21. First and final accornt of George B. Swank and D. L. Swank, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Swank, late of Mifflin twp., deceased.

No. 22. First and final account of George B. Swank and D. L. Swank, administrators of the estate of Obadiah Swank, late of the twp., of Mifflin, deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NO. 1.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, will be sold at public sale or outcry, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co., the following real estate, to-wit:

All that certain timber lot lying in Mifflin township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: east and north by D. S. Brown, Wesley Hetler and Malem Andrew, and on the south and west by Wesley Hetler, containing

TEN ACRES,

more or less; as the property of A. J. Brosious.
Fi. Fa.

NO. 2.

All the right, title and interest of William Lennon in that certain lot of ground situate in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of the Espy road and Ferry road, running thence southwestwardly along the Espy road fifty feet to a lot of Patrick McFatten, thence southwestwardly along said lot two hundred and fourteen feet more or less to an alley, thence northeastwardly along said alley fifty feet to the Ferry road, thence along said road northwestwardly to the place of beginning; it being part of a larger lot of land conveyed by Lewis H. Maus to J. W. Hendershott, and by the said J. W. Hendershott to Sarah Lennon by deed dated April 19, 1867; the said William Lennon being one of the heirs of the said Sarah Lennon. A two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

stable and other outbuildings; as the property of William Lennon. Fi. Fa.

NO. 3.

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Sugarloaf, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit; Beginning at a post thence by lot No. 3 of the real estate late of William Roberts, deceased, north twenty-nine and a half degrees east one hundred and thirty-nine and nine-tenths perches to a ——, thence by lot No. 7 north sixty degrees west eighteen and four-tenths perches to a post, thence by lot No. 2 south twenty-nine and a half degrees west ninety-nine and two-tenth perches to a post, thence by said lot north seventy-seven degrees west, eleven and three-tenth perches, to a cherry, thence by lands of John Roberts south eighty and three quarter degrees west thirty and five-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Phineas Renley south sixty degrees east eighteen and four-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTEEN ACRES

and eighteen and four-tenth perches, strict measure; as the property of Samuel Roberts.
Levari Facias.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold by JOHN MOUREY,
Sept. 7th. Sheriff.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1892.

Mr. Harrison finds it more and more difficulty as the campaign grows more interesting to boss the republican machine from out of the way Loon Lake, so he will this week return to the White House, where he can watch and direct every move made He thought seriously at one time of taking up his residence in New York city during the rest of the campaign in order to make certain that his orders were carried out, but he was finally made to see that it was more politic to remain in Washington and pretend to be engrossed with his executive duties.

"South Dakota", said a gentleman just from democratic headquarters in New York, ". as been cleverly taken out of the republican column by an arrangement made a day or two ago by Representatives of the democratic and of the people's party. In that state there are three fully organized parties, and when they vote for separate tickets the republicans have the plurality. A democrat who is a member of the national committee conceived the idea of a fusion between the democratic and the peoples' party in that state, both to support the peoples' state ticket and the four presidential electors to be equally divided, and after considerable negotiation the fusion has been agreed upon." If this gentleman's news is trustworthy, and I have every reason to believe that it is, Cleveland and Stevenson will get two electoral votes that have not been counted upon.

The same gentleman assured me that all the republican talk about the failure of Mr. Cleveland to harmonize certain alleged discordant elements in the democratic party of New York was the veriest bosh. Said he: "Before the first of October it will be so plain that the most sanguine republican will have to acknowledge that the democratic party of New York is harmoniously working to carry that state for Cleveland, and what is more to the point, they are going to succeed in doing it."

Ex Treasurer Huston, of Indiana, is in Washington on a political mission and it is significant that he admits that the chance of the republican to carry that state is largely dependent upon the outcome of their efforts to have the court declare the present apportionment law of the state unconstitutional. He also admits that there is republican disaffection in the state. This is in marked contrast to the claim everything tone, of the Indiana republicans who have come to Washington since Harrison was nominated.

General A. S. Duford, of Virginia, a prominant railroad man, says about polities in his state. "I do not think the third party will cut much of a figure in the Virginia campaign this year. It appears to be weakening every day, and I think, the democracy will carry the state very cleverly for Cleveland.

According to the information received here the peoples' party is also "weakening every day" in all the rest of the southern states, and the danger which was apprehended at one time on account of its existence is now regarded as very small. The issue between the democratic and republican parties is sharply drawn in this campaign that no man who has ever been a democrat feels like aiding indirectly the republican party by casting a vote for a ticket which he knows can by no combination of circumstances win.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the undersigned and to all persons whom it may concern that he will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, on Monday afternoon, September 26, 1892, at 3 o'clock, at which time any person having any objection to his final discharge as an Insolvent debtor can appear and make the same known.

R. R. LITTLE, ABRAM PETERMAN,
Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sylvester Pursel, late of Hemlock township.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sylvester Pursel late of Hemlock twp., Col. Co. Pa., have been granted to the undersigned administrators to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

D. C. PURSEL,
F. D. DENTLER.
9-16-6t Bloomsburg, Pa.

Bloomsburg Water Company Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Bloomsburg Water Company will be held at the office of the Company in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, October 11, 1892, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and the transaction of the regular business of the company.

F. P. BILLMEYER
Sept. 9, 1892, 4t. Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on Monday, September 26, 1892, and confirmed nisi, and unless Exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

1. First and final account of E. F. Bardo, Assignee of A. J. Bardo, and Elsie A. Bardo of Pine Township. G. M. QUICK,
Prots. Office, Prot.
Bloomsburg, Pa., August 27, 1892.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on Monday Sept. 26, 1892 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

1. Account of Amos Driebilbis, Trustee of the estate of Isaac Shoemaker, late of Madison Township.

Clerk's Office, G. M. QUICK
Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug 27, 1892. Clerk, O. C.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatuleney. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Elys Cream Balm For
CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50¢

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County on the 3rd day of October next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th 1874, and the supplements thereto, by M. Powers, Redmond E. Foy, Bernard F. Darrah, John J. Tighe and Patrick Crane for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "St. Ignatius Catholic, Total Abstinence Benevolence society" of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the character and object of which is to promote temperance among all, to undertake any sort of charitable work possible to the members, and to further other benevolent and christian causes, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges conferred by the Act of assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

Sept. 10, 1892. FRED IKELER,
Solicitor.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists
The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use PARKER'S Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

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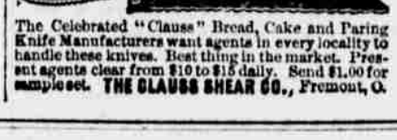
The Celebrated "Clauss" Bread, Cake and Paring Knife Manufacturers want agents in every locality to handle these knives. Best thing in the market. Present agents clear from $10 to $15 daily. Send $1.00 for sample set. THE CLAUSS SHEAR CO., Fremont, O.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias, and Alias Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale or outcry, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, '92,

at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, the following real estate, to-wit:

NO. 1.

All that certain lot of ground in Millsville, Mifflin township, Columbia County, Pa., marked and described in the plan of Millsville by number (125) one hundred and twenty-five in log, bounded on the north by Second street, on the east by lot number one hundred twenty-six, on the south by Third street, and on the west by lot now or formerly of Mary Gearhart, said lot being 200 feet in depth and 66 feet in width, (200 by 66); as the property of A. B. Fedder.

NO. 2.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by Railroad street, on the east by lot of John Johnson, on the south by an alley, and on the west by lot of Thomas Boran, containing 25 feet front and 150 feet deep; as the property of John J. Curran.

NO. 3.

All that lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Centralia, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the north by Second St., on the east by an alley, on the south by lands of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, on the west by Locust Avenue, said lot being twenty-five feet in front on said Locust Avenue and of that width one hundred and fifty feet (150) in depth. And being the lot which is marked ——— in block number ——— as laid out by the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company: as the property of Margaret Duffy.

NO. 4.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the township of Conyngham, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of Rock street, fifty feet west of northwest corner of Rock and Myers street, thence along said Park street south eighty-seven degrees west twenty-five feet to a stone, thence north three degrees west one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, thence along said alley north seventy-seven degrees east twenty-five feet to a stake, thence south three degrees east, one hundred and twenty-nine feet to the point of beginning, being the lot marked with the number ten (10) in block number one hundred and eleven (111) in town of Centralia, as laid out by the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company in the map or plan of said town of Centralia: as the property of Margaret Murrey.

NO. 5.

All that farm or tract of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Adam Reiles, east by lands of Jacob M'Collum, south by lands of John Beishline and Elias Pealer, and west by lands of Peter Ipher and Catherine Lutz, containing

FORTY-ONE ACRES,

or more, exclusive of the grave yard; as the property of David Doty.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold by JOHN MOUREY,
August 19th. Sheriff.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
Instruments and instructions free. For particulars address THAD. H. ROWLAND, OBERLIN, OHIO.
AT HOME FREE

POPE SAID:— "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be, blessed."

You don't feel well, but you think you will be all right after a while. You go on that way from month to month, and the chances are that you grow worse. You may wait too long. If you have headache, indigestion, nervousness, loss of physical or mental power, poor memory, weak back or limbs—a general "run down" sort of feeling, you need

BRAINOLINE.

It has proved a priceless Blessing to many, many people. It is a vitalizer. It supplies needed elements of nutrition. It is gentle, but sure. Is sold on a positive guarantee. We don't want your money if we can't help you.

If your druggist don't have it write to us. Securely mailed for $1.00; 6 for $5.00.

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Fall Season of '92 at Lowenberg's

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FOR THE COMING SEASON.

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gained by an existence of almost a half a century are sufficient assurance that this policy will be continued. Case after case, filled with all the prevalent styles of the trade is being received.

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Custom Tailoring Department

Will be found all the newest shades and you will be surprised at the phenomenally low prices you can get.

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Fine Clohiers at Low Prices. Bloomsburg, Pa.